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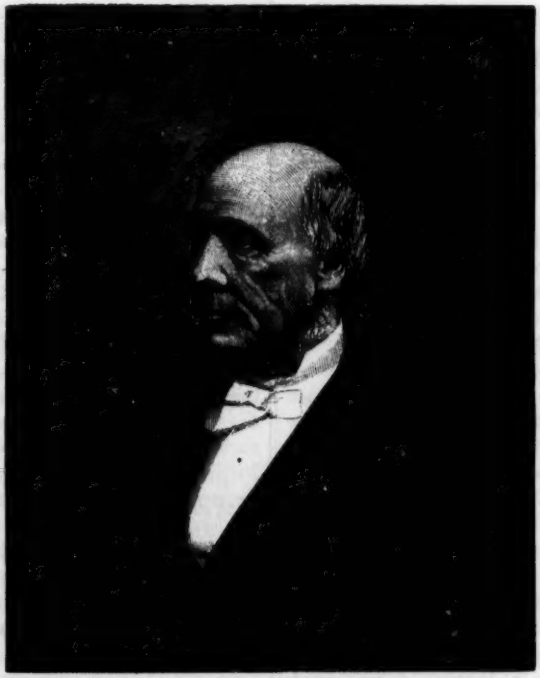

HENRY WHITNEY BELLOWS.

BY REV. EDWARD E. HALE, D. D.[1]

REV. HENRY W. BELLOWS is of an old New England family, William Bellows appearing among the early settlers in the "Bay." The name is said to be French in origin, and the French spelling to be Belles-eaux; but this was before William Bellows's time. One is glad to remember the tradition which assigns the same origin to the New England family of Ballou. But William Bellows was a settler

[1] The Editor of *The Harvard Register* has kindly asked me to send to it some notes on the life of the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, of our Class of 1832, for a series of papers which he proposes to publish on the lives

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in Lynn in 1639, when Maturin Ballou had avouched himself as a Come-outer by making his residence at Providence, R. I. Dr. Bellows's great-grandfather was the Bellows from whom Bellows Falls, Vermont, takes its name, a sturdy subduer of the earth. There is no more entertaining reading, nor a better picture of our frontier life, than an account of him in an historical discourse by his great-grandson.

Henry Whitney Bellows was born in Boston, June 11, 1814, one of twins. His father, John Bellows, was a successful and public-spirited merchant, interested in the best enterprises which gave life to the city. His mother died while these twins were young, and, at the early age of seven years, Henry Bellows was sent to Mr. Knapp's boarding-school at Jamaica Plain. A year or two afterwards he spent a year in the country at Walpole, on the New Hampshire side of the remarkable water-fall known as Bellows Falls, and he speaks of this year as being in some respects the most instructive of his life, and best remembered. He was lucky in schools, having spent the four years before he entered Harvard under Joseph G. Cogswell and George Bancroft at Round Hill, Northampton. His own charming paper[1] on Round Hill gives to the rising generation some idea of that remarkable school, which trained so many distinguished men, and, when it died, left no equal. On the same subject Thomas G. Appleton published his interesting reminiscences, some years ago.

Henry Bellows entered at Cambridge, in 1828, just after Dr. Kirkland's death, and just before Mr. Quincy was appointed his successor. He was a delicate boy. I have heard him say that he was indisposed to the sports of boys, shy and timid, small for his age, extremely sensitive to blame, rather dreamy and solitary, homesick at school and in college. He was not self-confident or ambitious of notice. He had an early reputation of being always safe and to be relied on. His father made him his confidant in business affairs in an early period of his life. Like many men of his time who went through the better schools, he was too well fitted for college. The dangers resulting from this have led, by reaction, to the present system, in which all the drudgery of the College course is pitched upon the Freshmen, and their year is made hard and disagreeable. He was but fourteen when he entered, which was even then very young, for the average age of entrance was then between fifteen and sixteen. He lived at the Washington house, where Mrs. Craigie then lived, and where Mr. Longfellow lives now. He says he studied very little in his Freshman and Sophomore years, but spent his time with his gun on the marshes, and in the woods, and in company with the ornithologist, Nuttall, who made a pet of him. In those days birds were still to be found there within easy walking distance. Nuttall was very much pleased once when Bellows brought him a kingfisher, which he wanted. What a funny comment all this is on the statute of the time which forbade any student to keep or fire a gun in Cambridge, — one of those statutes made for the annoyance of sensitive consciences. In this outdoor life his health improved. With the approach of manhood the passion for reading came on, which now seems native to him, and he says he studied hard in the last two years of his college life. Literature, philosophy, and study were then in fashion in Cambridge, and in such work he had the sympathy and companionship of the leaders of his Class. "Dear Ned Channing," as we who worked under him still call the Professor, to whom we owe the use of our own language, took much interest in Bellows, watched his literary promise, and was as

of distinguished living graduates. The time is yet far distant when there will be any need of a formal biography of Dr. Bellows, nor could I have answered to such a need were it felt now. But a close personal friendship of long standing enables me to bring together the dates of the more prominent periods of his life, nor do I think I should be mistaken if I undertook to speak of its underlying motives. It gives me pleasure to comply with the editor's request, so far as I can in so short a space. But it must be understood that, in using that space, I am obliged to pass, without reference even, many things of importance which would certainly command notice in the biography of a man less enterprising and active. — *E. E. Hale.*

[1] See "The Round Hill School," in the last issue of *The Harvard Register.*

much concerned about his style as if he had been his son. There are many men who will say that of Channing.

For two years Bellows roomed with John Whiting Huntington, who died the year the class graduated. They were both members of a religious club which then existed in College, and Dr. Bellows expresses great obligation to Huntington for the real, because natural or unaffected help he gave to him in a religious life. This club still existed in my day, and I think long after. I think it was formed at the younger Ware's suggestion, — I know that he and Dr. Palfrey were both interested in it, and often met with it. As I recollect, it met Sunday morning before the chapel service.

Bellows had from childhood been a boy of tender, conscious, and eager religious longings. When he was only seven years old he had resolved to become a minister; and he had the anxieties about religious experience which, in one form or another, come into almost every young life. Speaking of these anxieties in one of his own writings, he says: "I conquered these by a habit of prayer, which I formed with great difficulty and obstinate persistence, led to it by reading the autobiographies of the saints, — Brainerd among others, — and by gradually acquiring a sense of God which set aside the childish images of a form, and put me into the possession of my spiritual senses. I can recall the day and hour when I first felt a reliance upon the witness of His Spirit with my spirit. It is like my memory of the first time I trusted the buoyancy of the water, and, after two years of being in it without faith, suddenly found it, and so could swim."

He left college at eighteen years of age, at a moment when the wave of surprise and enthusiasm started by the Unitarian affirmations of Channing and the men around him had not died away. Young men, who had grown up in ten years of eager discussion in New England, on matters of religion and theology, then entered the ministry under the sway of this enthusiasm. The profession seems now to be regarded by most graduates, when they leave college, as a sort of forlorn hope, in which it is just possible for a brave man to scramble through dust, and smoke, and dirt, and noise, to attain some point of vision and command. This seems to them possible, but not probable. What they think probable, in their inexperience, is that most of those who join this forlorn hope will be hit, or will stumble, — anyway will fall, and most likely will be forgotten. Fifty years ago men were more apt than now, to take the true view when they graduated. Fifteen men out of seventy-one in Bellows's class chose the ministry. Huntington's early death removed from them another, who must have had great elements of power. Such men saw that a calling in which a man may study anything he chooses, and say anything he chooses, so it only be the truth, — where society provides for him hearers and begs him to teach, throws open to him every cranny of its hiding-places and begs him to lend a hand, — offers an opportunity, from its nature matchless, to any man of courage who does not care so much to serve himself as to serve his fellow-men.

John Bellows, the elder brother of Henry, was engaged in keeping a school for girls at Cooperstown, on Otsego Lake in New York, at the time when the younger brother graduated. Here Henry Bellows joined him, and he spent a year in that lovely village, celebrated for the refinement of its society and the beauty of its women. His earliest literary work in print would probably be found in some file of the *Otsego Republican*. He taught French, German, Italian, Latin, Greek, and mathematics, and delivered lectures to the schoolgirls, — all at the age of eighteen. It may be imagined that he had a "good time." After a year of such an Arcadia, he entered the Divinity School at Cambridge, but left it again that he might go to Louisiana to be the tutor of a young gentleman named Baldwin, the heir of a large landed property there. The journey and the offer of a handsome salary were a temptation, — for his father, in commercial reverses, had lost his wealth, though not a competency, — and Henry Bellows chose to earn his own livelihood, and pay his own charges when

he should study for his profession. A year spent in Louisiana, with the care of a single pupil and the free use of an admirable library, was probably as good a year's training for useful service as a man could have. He returned to Cambridge in 1835 and completed the course of the Divinity School. He supported himself and bore the School expenses by taking pupils, having six boys in his room all the morning, and revenging himself on his studies half the night. The School was in good force at that time. The two Wares, father and son, and Dr. Palfrey, were the teachers. Among Mr. Bellows's classmates were the poet Sears, Rufus Stebbins, since President of Meadville, Thatcher, and Warland. Theodore Parker was in the School in the class which graduated in 1836. In 1837 Mr. Bellows graduated, and was induced to go to Mobile, Ala., by Rev. Ephraim Peabody, to take charge of a congregation he had gathered. He was not ordained, and went as an evangelist. He preached on the way in all the capitals, Richmond, Columbia, Murfreesborough, etc., with some curious experiences, usually in the State Capitol building. He flashed his maiden sword at Mobile, and seems to have acquired confidence by success. He was urged to stay, and was offered a salary of $3,000; but the awful shadow of slavery frightened him away. He felt alarmed at the mitigation of his horror of slavery under the actual experience of many of its good features. He wished to preserve his New England hostility to it, and he fled!

Returning to Boston after that invaluable first year in the profession, spent in such varied fields, he was warmly urged to take the charge of the First Congregational Church in New York, which was the first Unitarian church there. The position could hardly be called attractive. The meeting-house was down town in Chambers Street, but the up-town Hegira of New York had begun. Dr. Dewey was minister of the Second Church, and it need not be said that whoever could go to hear him went. The first society was weak and divided. Its first minister, William Ware, — who has earned so honorable a place among American authors, — had resigned a year before. Dr. Follen had occupied the pulpit in the mean while. To people interested in ecclesiastical details, it is curious to see that, while in 1838 the Unitarian Church in Mobile offered Dr. Bellows a salary of $3,000, the First Church in New York could only offer him $2,500. This is curious, because it proved, before ten years were over, that the Unitarian assertion, "Honor all men," was wholly incompatible with the pecuniary interests of Mobile, — and there has been no Unitarian church there from that hour to this. Dr. Bellows was ordained in New York City in 1839, and has ever since been minister of the First Church.

For the same period his parish has flourished, — and, much more than that, his ministry has succeeded. Most of the work of a Christian minister in such a city is, from the necessity of the case, outside the limits of the society which invites him. Dr. Bellows is an indefatigable sermonizer and visiting pastor, welcome everywhere, and always found in the best literary and artistic society. I say this modestly, recollecting that strangers are not supposed to know what is the best society of a town in which they do not live. But I know he was a member of the Sketch Club of about twenty persons, — the mother of the Century Club, — and that he has always been connected prominently with the best movements for art, literature, history, and education. He very soon began to lecture and speak on public occasions, and for a generation has been one of the most acceptable of the public speakers of America.

The little congregation outgrew its humble quarters in Chambers Street. They built the church edifice on Broadway, which they called the Church of the Divine Unity, — afterwards occupied by Dr. Chapin's society. The First Congregational Church had again removed, and built and occupied the beautiful Church of All-Souls, — which is now their home.

Dr. Bellows was made a Doctor of

Divinity by his own College in 1854, so young as to show that he had earned his spurs. In truth, varied as his work in life has been, and often as he has touched society in what are called its secular enterprises, his experience in New York as a minister has been the real "back-bone" of his career. Whatever other work he has done has been as the merest amusement — or, as Dr. Peabody says, "avocation" — by the side of this untiring work of his early "call," or vocation. When he went to New York, his little congregation was surrounded with strong and well-organized sects which agreed in little except their abhorrence of the Unitarian Church. In those days it required real courage to avow one's self a Unitarian layman in New York. Mr. Bellows and Dr. Dewey were alone, surrounded by a "religious world," which hated their cause as much as the Philistines had reason to hate the ark of the covenant. Nor was Dr. Dewey, who has been the close friend of Dr. Bellows's life, able to remain long in his charge. Mr. Bellows had to make his theology, in a Unitarian body which was torn by all sorts of divisions, — had to preach, to convince, to convert, and to fight the worldliness, conformity, bigotry, and materialism around him, — with the help of a loyal congregation indeed, but with almost none of the resources of professional sympathy. He worked like fury, and it almost killed him. At the end of ten years he fainted dead away in the pulpit, and did not recover his health for nearly a year, — all from nervous exhaustion and over work. But more and more the congregation increased, strengthened, and took on an individuality which at length became known and felt. It has been for twenty-five years a solid, self-respecting, free, reverent body of men and women, second to none in the city in influence and dignity, and second to none anywhere in character and in faith. The number of rare souls that have been connected with this society is remarkable, and the weight its members have had in the life of the city and country is really exceptional.

But it is the distinction as it is the charm of the ministry, that, if a man do his duty by his parish, he must be doing his duty in other walks of life as well. He has no right to be lazy, — and if he be not lazy, his life will certainly be varied and eventful, not to say romantic. Dr. Bellows early became a trusted leader in the affairs of the Unitarian Church, and the securing of one college in the country, Antioch College in Ohio, to be under the counsel of the Unitarian Church, is due to his foresight and energy. But he was always a loyal son of Harvard. He used to be almost always at Commencement. His Phi Beta Address of 1853, on the necessity and use of wealth, naturally excited attention and discussion. To this day it is one of the few common-sense statements of the truth, in reply to the twaddle of the sixpenny sentimentalists, trained probably by the Church of the dark ages, as to the moral value of Pauperism. His Address before the Divinity School, on the Suspense of Faith, excited wide and amazed discussion. Indeed, there is probably no Unitarian writer, except James Freeman Clarke, so much read by the Orthodox clergy, — read with mingled horror and delight. As lately as 1879 Dr. Bellows was chosen almost unanimously a member of the Board of Overseers; but, by a mistaken interpretation of the statutes, after he had sat with the Board for some months, it was held that a person not resident in Massachusetts was not eligible. The more correct practice has now been justified, by a special act of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

In the course of legitimate parish work, he delivered an Address on the Drama, — justifying its existence, and pointing out the true means of preserving its purity. He told me once that he found passages from this address, permanently preserved in some German theatres. Here it made no end of discussion, — the clergy of the Creed sects being generally horrified by it. But it seems to have expressed the better opinion of the quarter-century which has followed it. In 1857 he delivered a course of Lowell Lec-

tures in Boston on the treatment of Social Diseases, — a course which would, if printed, be a good handbook for practical people.

Meanwhile, he had founded *The Christian Inquirer*, a weekly newspaper in New York, which in 1865 took the name of *The Liberal Christian*. Sometimes it had another editor, and sometimes it did not. Whether it had or had not, he wrote for it, on subjects of every kind; and thus had, as active men are so apt to wish to have, his own "organ." He and his friends paid for it — when a careless public neglected to do so. The value of this agent for the best and freest discussion, all over the country, can hardly be estimated. In 1866, he became the chief proprietor and editor of *The Christian Examiner*, which was then transferred to New York. He held this trust till 1871, when the *Examiner* was absorbed in *Old and New*.

In the midst of this literary work he has written but one or two books, — rated as books in the catalogues. For instance, in the voluminous index of Allibone his name does not even appear, — though one may find any barber's name there, if he happen to have printed with stiff covers a hundred copies of a tract on lather. Hundreds of pamphlets Dr. Bellows has printed as occasion required. A collected volume of sermons, "Restatements of Christian Doctrine," has more theology hidden in it, than one looks for in volumes of sermons, — and its circulation in evangelical circles has been large. "The Old World in its New Face" is a collection of letters from Europe which were written for his newspaper in a journey he took in the years 1867 and 1868. He went to cultivate his love of leisure, — and found he had none to cultivate.

At the very outbreak of the Rebellion he suggested the United States Sanitary Commission, — which filled so important a place, not for the army only, but for the country. In the first blush of enthusiasm, he foresaw the necessity of giving to the loyal people of the North the means of ready and active sympathy with the organized army. Large, indeed, as was the work which the "Sanitary" did in the army, its real work was larger in the rear, — in the real base of supplies, — in hamlet, village, and city, — where the love of liberty and of country, and an enthusiasm for the cause, were kept bright, as men and women brought in their best work, for the soldier at the front. In this society Dr. Bellows was not only the founder, but the active spirit. He was the unoffended "buffer," upon whom crushed harmless the blows of people who quarrelled. He was the cheerful optimist, when everything seemed dark. He travelled, he spoke, he wrote letters, — he could nurse a private, or take counsel with the President. And all this time, whether at Washington, at Gettysburg, or wherever it might be in the week-time, he would preach on Sunday in the Church of All-Souls in New York. To this remark the one exception is in a journey which he made in California, which resulted in a contribution of a million and more dollars from the Golden State. The important contributions of the Commission to the great social sciences with which it had to deal have commanded the attention of the world. So wide was the range of its work, that its affairs were not fairly wound up till the year 1879.

Of the work which Dr. Bellows has done in the organizing of the Unitarian Church of America, this is hardly the place to speak at length. So far as that slight organization exists, it has followed lines which he earnestly advocated. So soon as the National Conference was formed, in 1865, he was chosen the first President of the Council, and he retained that office with slight exceptions till he resigned it in September last.

Dr. James Jackson used to say that a man is at the prime of life when in his sixty-sixth year. At that age, after a romantic and eventful ministry of forty years, Dr. Bellows is as willing as ever to ride a thousand miles to dedicate a church, or to sit for an hour with a cripple in an attic, to bring to him the gladness of abundant life. He is surrounded with troops of friends, and deserves the environment.

BUSSEY SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

BY PROFESSOR FRANCIS H. STORER, DEAN OF THE SCHOOL.

IF it were always true, as it is generally, that the slow-growing sapling becomes a solid tree, the Faculty of the Bussey Institution might indulge the tranquil expectation that their department of the University would ultimately take honorable rank among its fellows. The sole cause for anxiety would be lest the seed itself might have been in some part sterilized by too long-continued keeping before any growth began. It is about forty years since the germ of the institution took shape in Mr. Bussey's will. It is nearly twenty years since Governor Andrew made a wise and statesmanlike effort to combine the proceeds of the congressional land grant for agricultural schools with the income of the Bussey trust. It is almost ten years since the School of Agriculture and Horticulture was organized at Jamaica Plain, and buildings were erected for its use. At the very beginning, the School found itself entering upon a field which, as some people thought, had already been pre-empted. In spite of the fact that Mr. Bussey had determined as long ago as 1835 that this particular school should be founded upon his estate, there were many persons in 1870, when the legacy first became available, who thought it undesirable that a new school of agriculture should be established to the possible detriment of the land-grant schools; and the institution did in fact encounter a certain coolness in quarters where a warm and friendly interest would naturally have been looked for. It was felt, however, both by the Corporation and by the Faculty of the School, that this prejudice would soon be overcome. It would only be necessary for the institution to show its capabilities, both as regards instruction and research, in order to obtain the respect and the co-operation of those persons who are really interested in scientific agriculture. The attitude of the institution at this time was well stated by President Eliot in the following terms: "The President and Fellows will be glad to have the opportunities and facilities provided by the Bussey Institution recognized and utilized by the public, and to see students resorting thither for instruction in the arts and sciences which subserve agriculture and horticulture. But students' fees are not necessary to the support of the institution. The permanent funds provided by Mr. Bussey will enable the President and Fellows to maintain the institution as a scientific station, like the Astronomical Observatory or the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College, until the time shall come when there shall be a demand for its privileges as a school." In accordance with this determination, a number of researches were made and published, which found favor in the agricultural world, and directed attention to the institution. The soundness of the policy which had encouraged research was shown by the fact that several particularly capable students were induced to join the School through approval of and interest in its publications.

The great Boston fire of 1872, or, rather, some after effects of the fire, broke in upon this line of action in a very rude way. Several warehouses in Boston, upon the renting of which the income of the institution depended, were burned; money had to be borrowed to rebuild them; and, when a term of financial depression succeeded, the net income from the new buildings was hardly more than enough to pay the interest on the loan by which they had been constructed, and the annuities with which the trust is chargeable. With the Bussey professors there was no longer question of scientific research, but of livelihood.

The gain made by the School during the five or six years which preceded its financial adversity, though slow, had been so real that the instructors were encouraged, not merely

to stand by it in its time of distress, but to make renewed efforts to increase the number of students, by offering greater facilities and new kinds of instruction. They were the more fully convinced of the propriety of this course since they had learned from experience what studies are best suited at the present time to American agricultural students. As matters now stand, the opportunities for studying the scientific side of agriculture which are placed at the disposal of the Bussey students are probably greater than any other school in the country offers. President Eliot's remark, in his report for 1878–79, that "the Bussey Institution gains slowly in the number and quality of its students, and its staff of teachers was never so strong as it is now," still holds true; and with the return of financial prosperity to the country there are grounds for hoping, both that the Bussey property will again become productive, and that a larger number of farmers can see their way clear to supporting their sons at the School. It is to be regretted that, as a rule, too little attention is paid by the community at large to the character, standing, and efficiency of the corps of instructors of a school, while undue prominence is given to the matter of its material equipment. The agricultural population is perhaps of all others the most liable to fall into this error. The boast is not uncommon in behalf of one or another land-locked college, that its laboratory of chemistry, of physics, etc., is bigger and better than the corresponding laboratory at Harvard. As if a laboratory were some architectural or archæological ornament worth more than the man or men who infuse it with the breath of life. Laboratories should be fully equipped, and also be endowed for research, but neither of these things can be of the least use unless controlled by competent hands.

In the matter of students' fees the position of the Bussey Institution is in marked contrast with that of most of the land-grant schools. In accordance with the terms of Mr. Bussey's will, the tuition fees of poor and meritorious students are freely remitted; but several schools, at no great distance from Cambridge, advertise free agricultural instruction for all students, no matter of what capacity. It is true, in general, that for the farmer the tuition fee in any department of Harvard University is not a serious item when compared with the cost of board and clothing, and with the loss of time that would be spent at home in productive labor; but it is hardly probable that this point is carefully considered in the majority of cases. It appears rather that many of our countrymen are sliding into the opinion that "free tuition" is a natural bounty, like air and water, good in itself, and to be taken advantage of like any other of the gifts of nature. This tendency of the public mind works undoubted harm to the Bussey School; but it is a trifle when compared with another disadvantage under which the School labors, as contrasted with some other agricultural schools, in respect to a practice known as "free advertising." Hardly a winter passes without one or another of the land-grant colleges appealing to the Legislature of the State in which it is situated, for a gift of money. Sometimes the desired addition to the State taxation is levied, and the money is forthcoming, and at other times "the petitioners have leave to withdraw." But in either event the advertising of the particular college in whose behalf the appeal was made is thorough-going. Its name is bruited in every hamlet and upon every farm in the State. The matter is hotly debated in all the agricultural newspapers of the region, and in the local country papers as well, and the minds of many men unaccustomed to distinguish notoriety from worth are thenceforth preoccupied and closed against the consideration of any other school. Of course influences such as these are in some sort temporary. They may act to hinder growth in the beginning, but in the long run the reputation and the success of every school must depend upon its good management, — that is to say, upon the character and quality of the instruction it affords. It is in this belief that the Bussey Institution continues to appeal to the intelligence of the agricultural community.

HENRY DUNSTER: FIRST PRESIDENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

BY REV. A. P. PEABODY, D. D., LL. D.

IT is hard to say when Harvard College began to be. Founded by the General Court in 1636, located at Cambridge, then Newtown, in 1637, and endowed by the bequest of John Harvard in 1638, it was first opened to pupils probably in the latter year; and, as a class graduated in 1642, there is reason to suppose that its earliest students had in view something corresponding to a university curriculum. Nor have we any reason to doubt the scholarly ability or the teaching power of Nathaniel Eaton, under whose auspices they commenced their course. Indeed, he must have had some gifts to compensate for his utter lack of graces; and he may have led the procession, not yet closed, of scholars of damaged reputation who seek in our American schools a career from which in their own country they have shut themselves out by their profligacy. However this may have been, he left for posterity a record of severity in discipline beyond the sufferance even of that iron age, and of a parsimony in the dietary of his scholars from which Squeers himself might have taken lessons. We are glad that the title of President was not given to him, but was reserved for a man worthy of an honored name by the side of the most eminent of his successors.

When and where Henry Dunster was born we cannot determine with certainty. He was a native of Lancashire, and is supposed to have been born in or near Bury. But the only known baptismal record of his name bears the date of 1620, while there seems to be no doubt that he took his first degree at Cambridge in 1630, and it is beyond question that he entered on his office here in 1640. The probable solution of the difficulty is to suppose that the parish record preserves the name of a Henry Dunster else unknown, and that the President was born in some nook of Lancashire where no search has yet been made for his name, and whence his family migrated to the neighborhood of Bury. A letter from his father, still extant, shows him to have been a man of strong religious convictions and principles, and of the reform party in church and state. Henry in both these respects seemed to have yielded from the first to paternal influence, which must have been no little strengthened by his novitiate at the University of Cambridge, where Puritanism had already acquired a firm foothold, and where the broadest freedom of thought and speculation was encouraged. Dunster was, at the University, a contemporary of Ralph Cudworth, Henry More, Jeremy Taylor, and John Milton; and though they may not thus early have borne any part in the formation of a fellow-student's character, their subsequent history indicates the kind of nurture which they and Henry Dunster received in common from their Alma Mater.

Dunster remained at Cambridge till 1634, when he took his Master's degree. It was undoubtedly during his residence there as a graduate that he acquired his great proficiency in Oriental languages, in which he may have had as a fellow-student Joseph Mede, who remained at Cambridge as Fellow and Tutor through a whole long life, and had more of the learning that has become obsolete and valueless than any other man of his time.

We have for six years no clear knowledge of Dunster's condition or employments. He intimates in one of his writings that he was engaged for a time in teaching, but whom, when, or where, he does not say. He probably took orders in the English Church; for Cotton Mather speaks of his having exercised his ministry in England, and there are extant letters of his own which have the tone of a personal apology for abjuring the service of a Church which had become and willingly remained corrupt.

In 1640 he came to Boston, as we are told, "toward the latter end of the summer," and seems to have purchased property there, as he is said to have lived "on his own estate," which must have covered the site of the present Sears Building. The name of Dunster — probably his — appears for that year on the roll of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, in which any minister resident in Boston and not in the actual service of a church would have been not unlikely to enlist. But he can hardly have had time to establish himself when the College claimed him. In August of the very year of his arrival in the country, he was invited, with the unanimous consent of ministers, elders, and magistrates, to take charge of the institution which had barely escaped infanticide at the hand of Eaton.

He seems to have been regarded at the outset as pre-eminently well suited for the office. The Rev. Thomas Shepard, pastor of the Cambridge Church during the first nine years of his presidency, speaks of him as "a man, pious, painful, and fit to teach, and very fit to lay the foundations of the domestical affairs of the College, whom God hath much honored and blessed." He was greatly esteemed as a preacher, and the prestige of his ability and success in the pulpit must at that day have contributed greatly to the just appreciation of his academic services by the public at large. He was also a munificent donor to the College; for, beside skilled labor which transcends all pecuniary estimate, he gave the institution one hundred acres of valuable land in "Shawsin," now Billerica, which he had probably purchased as a safe and lucrative investment for funds that he had brought from England. His liberality undoubtedly quickened that of his fellow-citizens, who contributed — a very few from their wealth, most of them from the depth of their poverty — gifts many of which can be regarded only as instalments of the revenue that has accrued to Christian enterprises in every age from the widow's two mites. These mites were not always, indeed, paid in small coin, but often in corn, malt, parsnips, butter, and even living calves and poultry, all which were to be stored and utilized under the President's direction. The bills of the students were paid in commodities oftener than in money; and not infrequently in edibles of so perishing a character that payment would have been availing only in full term time, and a thrifty housewife would have been the most suitable treasurer. Dunster had oversight, too, of the work on the college building begun under Eaton, as also of the erection of the first President's house.

At the same time he appears to have been the sole teacher, and the instruction embraced not only the classic tongues, but Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac. Some parts of the then required course transcend not only the attainment, but the easy imagining of the foremost scholars now in our universities, and well merit record in the *Magnalia*, in which they are given in detail. What would be thought in our degenerate days of requiring students at morning prayers to translate from the Hebrew Scriptures into Greek, and at evening prayers to retranslate the English text of the New Testament into Greek? Latin was the only language authorized on the College premises, unless a special English exercise had been assigned. The College laws were written in Latin, and their whole tenor shows plainly enough that the maxim, *Ignorantia legis neminem excusat*, was in full force. After two admonitions a third act of disobedience was punished by whipping, in which our fathers were not so far behind the age as is commonly supposed; for the last official whipping was performed at the English Cambridge while Dunster was there. This form of penal discipline was administered at the President's discretion on students under eighteen years of age; as to those of maturer years the advice and consent of the Overseers were resorted to, not for mitigation of punishment, but to give it greater publicity. In ordinary cases the executive office was performed by the President himself. In the case of specially flagrant transgressions, when the solemnity was graced by the presence of dignitaries from beyond

the College walls, the services of the prison-keeper were had in requisition.

The President did not confine his labors to the sons of the English colonists. Provision was made, by his express petition, for the education of Indian youth, and in consequence of his efforts a brick building, called the Indian College, was erected the year after his resignation. We have no record of the number of Indians who came under his charge; but the only graduate of that race whose name appears on our Catalogue must have entered college through his influence, and was for three college years (and probably for as many or more previous years) under his tuition. There can be little doubt that Indian boys were admitted to the College precincts for elementary instruction; but we can readily believe that, in the absence of easy electives, the regular curriculum was beyond the ability of these children of the forest, and that the most sanguine Christian philanthropy would have quailed before the task of initiating them into the Syriac tongue, or even of making them masters of the Hebrew without the aid — then generally spurned — of vowel-points.

Yet other and less congenial services were demanded of the President by circumstances under his control, indeed, if it so be that the affections are subject to the will. Rev. Jesse Glover sailed from England in the autumn of 1638, with a printing-press for the use of the Colony. He died on his passage, and the press was set up in Cambridge, by direction of the magistrates and elders, "as an appendage to Harvard College." It remained the property of Glover's widow, and Dunster, in 1641, married her, and the press with her. His official residence thus became the first printing-office in New England, and the business was conducted under his oversight, and beneath his own roof, until his resignation. The earliest work of any importance that was printed here was the new metrical translation of the Psalms, designed to supersede that of Sternhold and Hopkins, which was deemed deficient equally in accuracy and in euphony. In the first edition of this work Dunster performed no more important office than that of proof-reader. But it gave little satisfaction, unless it were to the reverend divines of whose joint labor it was the issue. Indeed, the excellent Shepard was so aggrieved by its lack of poetical merit as to assail it in a piece of satirical doggerel, which still remains in evidence that the translators of the Psalms were not the poorest versifiers in the Colony. A revised and improved edition was called for, and the work was "committed to the Reverend Mr. Henry Dunstar, President of Harvard College, one of the greatest masters of the Oriental languages that hath been known in these ends of the earth." We have no reason to doubt the learned skill and critical acumen with which Dunster performed this labor of love, and we should wrong his memory if we did not admit a very considerable improvement under his hands both in diction and in rhythm; yet we are compelled to account his experiment at poetry as the one misadventure of his life, and to regard him as for his time among the conspicuous illustrations of the adage, *Poeta nascitur, non fit.*

We have abundant testimony that Dunster, during his entire administration of the College, was deemed upright, judicious, and faithful to the utmost of human ability; that his instruction was considered as of the very best; that his discipline met with entire approval; and that those who were most willing to let him go could find not the slightest ground for blame or for scanty praise in his character or conduct, personal or official. Indeed, after his death he is spoken of by the most rigid of the Puritan divines with a tender reverence, which could have been due only to the surviving memory of manifold merits and excellences.

His difficulties had their origin solely in his conscientious dissent from the neighboring churches in belief and practice concerning the ordinance of baptism. His first marriage with Elizabeth Glover was childless. By a subsequent marriage with another Elizabeth, whose surname is unknown, he became the father of several children. The

eldest two or three of these were duly baptized. But meanwhile, by careful study of the Scriptures and of ecclesiastical authorities, he had become convinced that the baptism of infants was not a rite either of apostolic institution or of primitive observance, and he therefore omitted to present for baptism a child born to him in 1653. He shortly afterward stated his opinion with reference to that rite during a public service at Cambridge, in the place of worship which he and his pupils regularly attended, in which, too, he had been for several years a favorite preacher, and to the people whom he had served as their acting pastor during a vacancy in the pastorate. The alarm was at once given and taken. A conference was held in Boston between Dunster and nine leading ministers of Boston and the neighboring towns. As he remained unconvinced, the General Court passed a vote recommending to the Overseers of the College and the selectmen of the several towns "not to admit or suffer any that have manifested themselves unsound in the faith to be continued in the office or place of teaching." Dunster, knowing perfectly well that this vote was aimed at him, proffered his resignation, which was accepted with evident alacrity, and without the slightest token of appreciation, gratitude, or kind feeling, on the 25th of October, 1654. He with difficulty obtained permission to remain with his sick family through the ensuing winter in the house which he had built, and received only in part, and after long delay, the sum confessedly due to him from the College at the time of his resignation.

But this was not all. He was presented to the County Court by the Grand Jury for "disturbance of the Ordinances of Christ" by his speech on infant baptism, which, but for its subject, would not have been abnormal or inconsistent with the notions and habits of the time. He was sentenced by the Court to be publicly admonished on the next lecture day at Cambridge, by such magistrate as might then be present. He was subsequently indicted before the same Court, admonished, and put under bonds to appear before the Court of Assistants in Boston, for failing to offer for baptism yet another child born after his resignation.

After leaving Cambridge he lived for a little while at Charlestown, at the house of Thomas Gould, who afterward became pastor of the First Baptist Church in Boston. He then removed to Scituate, where, under the milder régime of the Plymouth Colony, there were already some persons inclined to his way of thinking on the subject of baptism. Here he must have found congenial society in the families of superior intelligence, culture, and refinement, from which sprang not a few of the most distinguished men of subsequent generations. He preached often, though with no stated charge. He took strong ground against the persecution of the Quakers, while earnestly opposed to their opinions and practices. There is ample testimony to the distinguished regard, affection, and reverence in which he was held in the home of his exile. He died there on the 27th of February, 1659. He provided in his will for his burial in Cambridge. The site of his grave in the old Cambridge burying-ground has been ascertained within a few years; the slab that covered it has been identified; and it now forms a part of the monument which bears an inscription commemorative of his claims on the enduring gratitude of the alumni of Harvard College.

A volume devoted to the descendants of Henry Dunster is of no little interest as illustrating the law of heredity. Of course, as the book was prepared by a Dunster, it does not amplify any family record of demerit; but it contains a singularly rich catalogue of just such faithful, worthy, and useful men and women as would indicate the succession to ancestral virtues and merits. Indeed, the student in this department of biology can find no more fruitful field for research than in the genealogies of the early families in the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth Colonies.

THE STUDY OF SANSKRIT.

BY CHARLES ROCKWELL LANMAN, PH. D., PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT AT HARVARD.

ON the 6th of October, 1787, Sir William Jones, the pioneer of Oriental studies, wrote home from India to Sir Charles Wilkins: "You are the first European who ever understood Sanscrit, and will, possibly, be the last." To-day Sanskrit is taught in all the twenty-one universities of the German Empire, with the insignificant exceptions of Freiburg and Giessen.

The first impulse to the study of the ancient language of India was due to the observation of its most palpable and striking resemblances to the Greek. In 1790 a book was published by the Propaganda at Rome for the Carmelite monk Paulinus a Sancto Bartholomæo, entitled: "Grammatica Samscrdamica, cui accedit dissertatio historico-critica in linguam Samscrdamicam, vulgo Samscret dictam, in qua huius linguæ exsistentia, origo, præstantia, antiquitas, extensio, maternitas ostenditur," etc.

This curious title suggests some of the extravagant notions entertained respecting the Sanskrit. The other languages were supposed to be derived from it, and its study was continued for the sake of the light which it threw upon the origin and relations of the classical and Teutonic forms of speech. Francis Bopp was the first to compare it with the others systematically and in detail; and his analytical investigations, extending beyond the Sanskrit, Germanic, Greek, and Italic, to the Zend, Armenian, Letto-Slavic, and Keltic, resulted in establishing the genetic relationship of all these tongues, and in grouping them together as the Indo-European family. To enlarge upon this matter would be to repeat what are now the commonplaces of the philological manuals. Chiefly pertinent in this connection are the following facts. The Sanskrit forms are so wonderfully transparent in their structure that they constantly invite the attention to their analysis. It was the Sanskrit that offered the most fruitful field for the application of the analytical method; and the development of this method, in turn, has revolutionized linguistic studies and made possible a true science of comparative philology. To the Sanskrit, it may fairly be claimed, are we most indebted for the recent great advances in these branches of knowledge.

The best results attained by comparative grammarians and etymologists are now so generally incorporated into our modern classical grammars, lexicons, and text-books, that some knowledge of Sanskrit is absolutely essential in order to use them intelligently. And since the Sanskrit has preserved better than any of the cognate tongues the antique features of the one original from which they are all derived, it follows that even a very limited knowledge of the former will be a real help to the classical teacher in making his instruction interesting and effective. There is no reason why its study should be restricted to those proposing to make a specialty of it. Even a modicum of Sanskrit repays the trouble of its attainment.

Sanskrit has usually been regarded as a subject proper only for the university or graduate courses, or for the latter half of the college course. The precedence in time has been given to the classics. This is right, because of the greater intrinsic beauty and value of the classical literatures, and because of the nearer connection of classical antiquity with our own life, thought, and civilization. The high-school studies and those which the college may see fit to prescribe are very limited, and it would manifestly be unwise to exclude from their number any of the Greek or Latin courses for the sake of Sanskrit. The latter may be left to take its chances in an elective sys-

tem, and a good knowledge of Greek is the very best preparation for its study.

The claims of Greek on the student's time, as against those of German and still more as against those of French, are often based on its superiority as a means of mental training. The same argument applies with great force to Sanskrit. Its character is highly synthetic. Unlike French, it has gone but a little way on the path of linguistic dissolution. And its literary records are so well preserved and abundant, and represent so many different epochs, that the processes of growth and change in language are brought prominently into view, and the historical method in linguistic study becomes a matter of course and necessity.

There is no ground for a discrimination against Sanskrit in favor of the classics on account of its greater difficulty. The language itself is certainly not harder than Greek. But a practical obstacle has been in the way; and that was the almost absolute lack of good and cheap text-books, and the inaccessibility of even the bad ones. The most pressing need has recently been supplied by Professor Whitney's Sanskrit Grammar. A Reader, containing a fair amount of well-selected text, with grammatical and explanatory notes and a good vocabulary, is still a desideratum.

Aside from its purely philological or pedagogical value, however, the ancient language of India has great value as a key to her literatures, her history and antiquities. The history of India is comparatively isolated from that of the Occident. Despite Alexander's famous campaign in the Punjaub, and the brisk commerce between the East and the West which followed it, India remained to the Greeks and Romans an almost unknown land,

> "quæ loca fabulosus
> Lambit Hydaspes."

And the Sanskrit literature contains little that may strictly be called history. True, the two great epics, Maha-Bharata and Ramayana, with their 250,000 verses, tell of wars and battles, and, when divested of their Oriental embellishments and extravagances, have an important substrate of historical fact. But wars and battles are not all of history, and in the case of India we are sure that they are the least valuable part. The Indo-Aryans were of a pre-eminently religious disposition. Never has the national history of a people been more nearly identical with the history of its thought and religion, than has that of the Hindus; and no people save the Egyptian has had a longer historical development, or one whose recorded documents reach further back into the past.

Of these, first in importance no less than in antiquity are the Vedas. They are the sacred songs of the ancestors of the Hindu people, the prayers in which they poured out their soul to the nature-gods in whom they believed, the utterances of the child-like spirit of a simple folk. The wonderful changes between light and darkness, and between life and death, the harmonious movements of the stars across the heaven, the angry storm-winds that go howling through the sky, the rain-giving thunder-shower, the quiet dawn, the all-enlivening sun, — these things were to the Vedic Aryan the manifestations and attendants of mighty personal powers working behind, in, and through them, acting and feeling like him, but infinitely greater, loftier, and wiser. Personifications of the powers to which the wonders of nature seem ascribable, — such are the deities of the Vedic religion. A nature-religion is, in Carlyle's words, "a recognition of these forces of nature as godlike, stupendous, personal Agencies"; and of such religions the Vedic is the best and purest example known to us from all antiquity. It lacks the light gracefulness of the old Greek religion; but its genuineness, its simplicity and earnest sincerity, more than console us for the lack of Grecian grace. By its very transparency and simplicity it is the best adapted to illustrate the evolution of nature-religions in general. Its divinities are often to be studied in the actual process of transformation from powers of nature into gods. Agnis (the Latin *ignis* and Slavonic *ogni*), the fire, is besought — as

an *element* — to warm and comfort man, and to protect him through the night by frightening away with its blaze the ravening beasts. But, on the other hand, the poet praises the condescension of the Fire-*god*, in that, though being a god who displayeth his might in the lightning-cleft heaven, he yet consenteth to be born in the house and on the lowly hearth of a mortal.

The pure old Vedic faith had a branch-like growth. It developed on the one hand into the high-soaring pantheism of the learned Brahmans, and on the other into the gross superstition of the ignorant masses. This latter phase is represented by the Atharva-veda, which, with its magic spells and incantations, is a rich mine for the study of popular superstitions; the former, by the so-called Brahmanas and Upanishads. The pages of the Brahmanas are often a confused mass of dogma, mythology, legend, philosophy, etymology, and exegesis; but they also contain the material for illustrating that wonderful transition from the free national development of Vedic times to the fettered constraint of the system of caste, from a pure and simple nature-religion to the wildest vagaries of a philosophical mysticism.

And when, in the sixth century before Christ, the clans of sturdy, life-loving mountaineers of former times had degenerated into the quiet priest-ridden Hindu people, to whom existence was a misery, and to whom the weary, dreary doctrine of the transmigration of souls promised only a succession of existences, — then came the great reformer, Gotama, the Buddha. He came to help the down-trodden and afflicted, and to show to those in the bondage of error the way to salvation. It was, indeed, a salvation without a god; but united with a system of ethics and morals, pure, noble, and lofty. To-day, after an existence of more than two thousand years, Buddhism is professed by about five hundred million souls, or about forty per cent of all mankind.

The sacred scriptures of this world-religion are called Tri-pitaka, the Three Baskets, or Treasuries. They are written in Pali, a vernacular of ancient India, which is related to the Sanskrit very much as is the Italian to the Latin. The words of two fifths of the Pali vocabulary are identical with their Sanskrit equivalents, and most of the words of the rest may be easily recognized by one who knows Sanskrit, and is somewhat familiar with the laws of phonetic change.

The Pali literature, then, is the second one to which the Sanskrit furnishes the indispensable key. And of this literature only a small part is as yet edited. It abounds in the richest material for the philologist, the student of folk-lore, and the historian of religion and philosophy. Indeed, Buddhism has anticipated by many centuries very much of the speculation of our day, and is now attracting much attention from Western scholars and thinkers. Schopenhauer's philosophy was influenced by the Dhammapada, and Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia" has filled many Christians with groundless fear, lest it might be shown that Buddhism had an earlier and better revelation than Christianity. To edit these Buddhist scriptures, to work out grammars and lexicons for the elucidation of their meaning, to utilize this material in tracing the history of this great religion, — these are labors for whose accomplishment ample recognition and reward await the brave and determined scholar.

And here we might add, that to the history and antiquities of the Persian or Iranian branch of the family, so far as they are contained in the Avesta and the Achæmenidan Inscriptions, the Sanskrit has furnished the most valuable clews. Especially is this true of the oldest parts of the Avesta, the Gathas, in which are set forth the revelations of Ormuzd to Zoroaster, — so true, that it would be useless to attempt the study of the Avesta without a previous knowledge of the language of the Vedas.

As yet we have not mentioned the post-Vedic or classical Sanskrit literature. This is of great extent and varied character. We have a large number of juristic treatises, the best known among which are the so-called Laws of Manu. They are rich sources for

the student of the private antiquities of India. And these too have served as a basis for the investigations of Sir Henry Maine in the early history of institutions. The dramatic literature is only moderately extensive; but for its master-piece, the Çakuntala, Goethe expressed the most enthusiastic admiration. Romance is represented by the Katha-sarit-sagara, or Ocean of the Streams of Story, with its eighteen billows (books) and one hundred and twenty-four wavelets (chapters). Here we meet heroes with wishing-caps, lovers in seven-league boots, and the like. Indeed many of the tales of mediæval Europe have been traced back to Indian sources; and our old friend the milkmaid, who counted her chickens before they were hatched, and Llewellyn with his faithful hound, appear in Oriental dress in the Hitopadeça. As works of art, the Indian literary monuments will not bear comparison with the Greek; yet the tender feeling and devotion of Prince Nal in the story of Damayanti, the graceful descriptions of woodland scenery in the dramas, the quaint and sober-faced drollery of the birds and animals that talk so wisely in the fables, and the stately simplicity and sublimity of many of the hymns of the Veda prove that even the Hindus were not without sense for the beauty of form.

The chief interest of Sanskrit study is a historical one; it is a study of life and growth in language, in religion, and in other institutions. It has attracted, employed, and richly rewarded much of the very best talent for the last thirty years. But the field of Sanskrit letters and philology, compared with that of the classics, is still one of virgin soil. It is a domain where the young scholar may soon find for himself an unoccupied tract, and learn what it is to add to the gathered treasures of human knowledge; and where he who studies the past, but lives in the present, may turn to account the teachings of a departed age in helping his fellow-men to be nobler and happier.

STOUGHTON HALL.

BY HENRY WARE, LL. B.

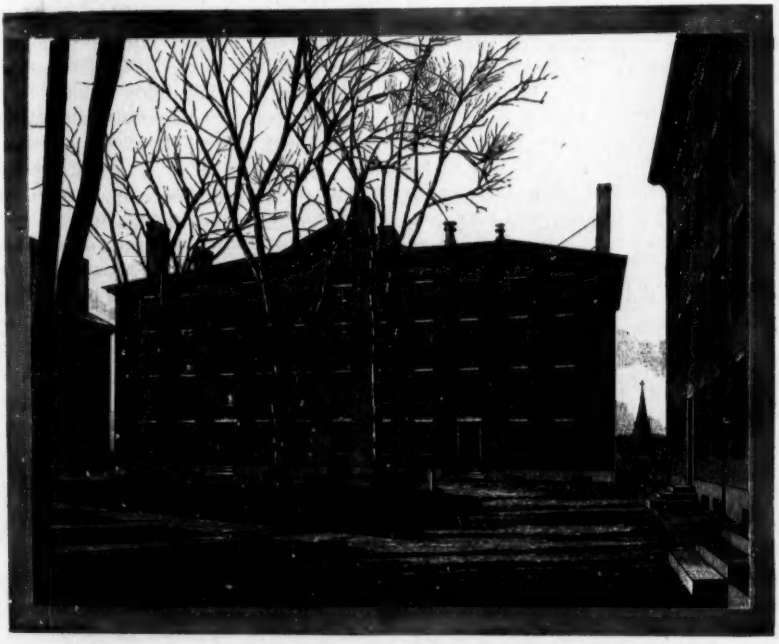
IN 1700 the College yard was the space between Harvard and Massachusetts Halls and the original Stoughton Hall, which stood facing the main gate and made the eastern side of a quadrangle. The old Stoughton Hall was more picturesque than the other dormitories, as may be seen in the views which have come down to us. It was of three stories, with dormer windows, and had some architectural pretensions. On its front were two tablets, one bearing the Stoughton coat-of-arms, and the other this inscription: "Deo Opt. Max. Bonisque Literis Gulielmus Stoughton Armiger Provinciæ Massachuset. Novanglorum V. Gubernator Collegii Harvardini Olim Alumnus semper Patronus Fecit A. D. 1699."

In this edifice and in Massachusetts Hall dwelt "the forty or fifty children" to whom the President, the Rev. Increase Mather, expounded the Scriptures, apparently little to his own satisfaction, for he tells us that he considered "few of them capable of edification by such exercises."

When the College buildings were occupied by the army in 1775, 240 men were quartered in Stoughton, where the Provincial Congress also assigned a room to Samuel and Ebenezer Hall, who there published the "N. E. Chronicle and Essex Gazette," a patriotic journal from which "issued streams of intelligence and those patriotic songs and tracts which so pre-eminently animated the defenders of American Liberty." But the old building was then tottering to its fall. We are told that it was "an unsubstantial piece of masonry," and was taken down in 1780. It was begun in 1698 and completed

in 1700, at the cost of £1,000, given by Lieutenant-Governor William Stoughton.

The present building, whose familiar and homely features, well known to every graduate living, are shown on this page, was begun in 1804, and the funds necessary for its erection were mainly obtained by a lottery sanctioned by the Legislature in 1772 for this purpose. The lottery yielded $18,400, and the balance of $5,300 necessary to cover the whole cost of $23,700 was provided from the general funds of the College.



STOUGHTON HALL.

Stoughton Hall is one of the least beautiful of our College buildings, and is lacking in the modest architectural decorations of moulded brick that break up the uniformity and bareness of the walls of its neighbor, Hollis, which it resembles in its dimensions and general plan. Originally, there were staircases from each door, those toward the Common having long ago disappeared to make space for bedrooms; and the little closets designated as "studies" have been absorbed into the rooms. Otherwise, the building stands in its original form.

There seem to be few stories or traditions of interest connected with the rooms in Stoughton, which in seventy-five years has housed many men since famous, but doubtless some of them will recall amusing incidents connected with their residence here, which have not become common property so as to contribute to the traditions of the College yard. The building was designated in the early Catalogues as New Hall, — more concisely by the abbreviation "N."

Among the well-known names of those who at different times have roomed in Stoughton are found those of Edward Everett, his brother Alexander H. Everett, Caleb Cushing, Horatio Greenough, Cornelius Conway Felton, Charles Sumner, George S. Hillard, George Tyler Bigelow, Oliver Wendell

Holmes, John S. Dwight, Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, Edward Everett Hale, William A. Richardson, John Lowell, and others. It was the fortune of one of these gentlemen, when occupying with his chum one of the lower rooms, to be awakened from his innocent Freshman slumbers by the insertion through the window of a large and costly rocket, which, in its explosion between their beds, gave to their astonished eyes a gratis exhibition of "golden rain," wonderful constellations of "stars," and the other marvels of the pyrotechny of that day, fortunately without damage to their persons or property. Only within this very year has the well-kept secret of over forty years disclosed to his knowledge the names of the participators in this startling practical joke, who also lived to be very well known citizens. In 1870, an "infernal machine" was exploded within the building, which did more serious, but not irreparable damage. For some twenty years or more the Hasty Pudding Club was granted the use of the upper rooms in the north end of the building, for its library and meetings, and the Natural History Society also for some time had its home in Stoughton Hall.

In 1815 there was a reading-room in No. 3, where also was held an annual auction of old books, for the benefit of indigent students. In 1878–79 this room was occupied by a student in the Class of 1879 who earned his living by tutoring and by the sale of new and second-hand text-books, and stationery.

The name of Stoughton was that of two of the chief benefactors of the College. Israel Stoughton, a valiant fighter of Indians, was one of the very earliest contributors to the College, and is one of the twelve eminent colonists appointed in 1637 "to take order for a college at Newtown." He commanded the Massachusetts troops in the war against the Pequods, and closed his military career as a Lieutenant-Colonel under Cromwell at Naseby, dying not long after that battle.

His son, William Stoughton, had a long and conspicuous career in the public life of the Colony. Trained for the church, as ambitious young men then were, he preached for twenty years. He then left the pulpit to enter upon a political career, and from that time to his death, in July, 1701, was one of the foremost figures in the politics of the Massachusetts Colony, which he served as Commissioner to England, as Commissioner to examine the titles in the Narragansett country; then as one of the Council; under Andros he was an Assistant; under Sir William Phips he was Lieutenant-Governor, and for six years acting Governor of the Province. From Phips he received a special commission of Chief Justice of the infamous court organized for the trial of the unfortunate victims of the melancholy delusion of the "Salem Witchcraft." Under the judgments of this tribunal "200 persons were accused, 150 imprisoned, 19 hanged, 1 pressed to death, and 28 condemned." These judgments will perpetuate his memory if all his other acts should be forgotten.

He was a strong friend and a liberal benefactor of the College. His hard-favored countenance is handed down to us in a portrait to be seen in Memorial Hall, in the background of which the artist has given a view of the first Stoughton Hall, beyond which rise the hills of Boston, magnified by artistic license to proportions worthy of the ancient and sonorous name of Trimountaine, by which the city was originally known.

The elder Stoughton was not forgetful of the infant College which he had helped to found, and at his death bequeathed to it three hundred acres of land in the town of Dorchester. Part of this town was incorporated in 1726 under the name of Stoughton.

The Lieutenant-Governor also remembered the College in his will, which provided that a part of the income of Stoughton Hall and the rents of twenty-seven acres of land in Dorchester were to be appropriated for the benefit of "a scholar of the town of Dorchester; and if there be none such, then of the town of Milton; and, in want of such, then to any well deserving that shall be most needy." This fund is still active at the present day. In memory of these benefactions the name of Stoughton was given to the dormitory.

ENTOMOLOGY.

BY HERMANN A. HAGEN, M. D., PH. D., PROFESSOR OF ENTOMOLOGY.

IN 1849 Alexander von Humboldt estimated the number of species of insects preserved in collections to be between 150,000 and 170,000, Europe alone being represented by more than three times as many species of insects as of phanerogamous plants. Ten years ago Dr. Gerstäcker estimated the number of species of insects to be 225,000, five times as many as the known species of all the other classes of animals together. If we assume that there exist in the whole world only three times as many insects as there are phanerogamous plants, — the latest estimation of which approaches 225,000, — we arrive at the startling sum of about three quarters of a million. Bewildering as this estimate appears, it is probably too low. The oak alone gives shelter and support to 150 species of insects, and the pine to more than 200, and one moth alone has 35 different species of parasites! Without going farther in our calculations we may safely assert that if the number of species of all other classes of animals should be doubled by new discoveries, (which is rather improbable for some classes, and impossible for the Vertebrates,) the number of species of insects would be more than five times that of all other animals taken together.

It is impossible that the entomological department of a museum should adequately represent the preponderance of insect life indicated by the figures just given. Only six museums in Europe and one in America (Cambridge) contain spacious rooms assigned to the department of entomology, and the richest museums in the world have, for obvious reasons, only three assistants in this department.

The late Professor Agassiz, in 1867, decided to reconstruct the entomological department of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy according to a detailed plan to be carried out by the Assistant in Entomology. After due consideration a plan was adopted, accompanied by a more detailed instruction. The latter is a master-piece of forethought and conception, and a treasure for the department. It is the basis of all that has already been done, and points out the way to be followed in the future.

In no other department of a museum is it so necessary to discriminate between the wants of the scientific investigator and those of the general public. A visitor intending to advance his knowledge, finding on exhibition 20,000 species of weevils alone, would be bewildered by such a number of nearly related forms, and therefore miss just the purpose for which he intended his visit. Therefore a careful selection of forms needed for instruction is to be made. The well-known small size of most insects, excluding all forms not easily seen with the naked eye, excludes of course a large number of otherwise interesting species. The collections for exhibition in the Museum contain not only the most instructive species, but always the finest specimens at hand. A collection in the synthetic room accompanied by more detailed labels will prepare the visitor to use the other collections. A whole wall in the systematic room contains the systematic collection for the whole world, and selected forms to show the metamorphosis and biology of insects. A third collection in the rooms for the Fauna of North America contains a collection of all orders, and is intended to show principally the species most easily met with. Similar collections for South America and the other grand divisions of the world will follow, when the rooms intended for them are finished. I may remark that such collections for exhibition will have to be renewed after a certain time. The full daylight so necessary for the study of such collections is their enemy. In a limited num-

ber of years the collection fades to such an extent as to make the whole resemble a second-hand clothing-store. In Europe, therefore, the exhibition of such a collection is prolonged by allowing visitors only certain hours on certain days in the week. At all other times the collections are carefully covered and the blinds of the windows shut.

Every one intending to go farther in his study has to apply at the rooms of the entomological department, which are devoted to the advancement of science. These rooms are purposely separated from the exhibition rooms and kept strictly closed, as the numerous pests unavoidable in a museum containing mounted animals would otherwise easily enter and seriously endanger the scientific collections and types which can never be replaced. The two rooms contain the collection in 120 cabinets, besides the rich alcoholic collection in glass jars, the valuable library, several working-tables for the assistant and students, and some laboratory apparatus. The finishing of the cabinets and the glazed boxes is as perfect as possible, and cost $9,000. The fact that the same pattern has been adopted by other museums and private students bears witness to its efficiency; indeed, the collection is free from pests, and every new addition has to undergo a quarantine in separate boxes before being entered in its place in the collection. No poison is used, only the boxes are kept well closed; for the reason that it is better to exclude by well-closed doors those who should not enter a room, than to expel them by bad smell or poison.

The front room contains, in seventy-four cabinets, the general systematic collection for the whole world, and one separate, and especially intended for students, containing the insects of North America. It may be of interest to know how expensive such arrangements for the benefit of special students are. The cabinets and the necessary work upon the Lepidoptera from North America alone cost above $1000, the insects not included, which have besides to be repeated in the general collection. This last is rich considering the comparatively short time of existence of the Museum. The average of the better represented groups is about one fifth of the known species; some parts, as the Curculionidæ, the princely present of Mrs. Augustus Hemenway, and the Longicorns, go even farther. This proportion can be considered as a fair one, and only few museums, which are seventy to ninety years old, surpass it. In the United States there exists no collection to be compared with it.

Of course specialists, especially such as collect only insects of the United States, are richer in species, but a museum can never, and should never, compete with a specialist. He has only a limited number of working years, and of course intends to use them as profitably as possible. A museum can wait, and will by a quiet but continual progression reach its purpose. Therefore it will not pay fancy prices, to which a specialist must so often submit. It should not be forgotten that, by rapid and unforeseen progress, — for instance, by sudden acquisition of large collections, — about thirty per cent more than the price of the collection must be expended for cabinets, preservation, and working up of the new additions. Besides the above-mentioned Curculionids and Longicorns the general collection contains valuable specimens from Brazil obtained by the Thayer Expedition, rich material from Texas, Zanzibar, and the Himalaya region, and numerous important types of the European fauna. Nearly the same may be said of the Lepidoptera and the other groups.

The North American collection of Lepidoptera contains on an average one half of the known species; for Micros, the valuable present of V. T. Chambers's types. The collection of North American Coleoptera consists chiefly of the typical collections of Mr. Melsheimer, Mr. Ziegler, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Boll. Both collections are determined and revised by the best authorities, and are used by students. The collection of North American Diptera is unrivalled in

containing the types of Baron von Osten-Sacken, presented to the Museum, and the collection of the late Professor Loew. The Neuroptera and Pseudoneuroptera contain the rich collection of the assistant, and are for some groups unrivalled.

Every museum has, and should have, a prominent specialty. When the plan for the department was accepted, it seemed advisable to select as a specialty for the Cambridge museum a *biological collection*, showing to the greatest possible extent the development of the insects and their relation to the surrounding world. Nowhere did such collections exist at the time, nor do they now except in few museums and on a very small scale. The advantage of such a collection is evident, and the first comer has always the easiest harvest. Indeed, compared with the common systematic collections, they are of a prominent interest. If we compare the study of nature with the study of a language, then the systematic collection should be compared with the dictionary, the biological collection with the deeper study of the philosophy of the language and the study of the literature. One keeps a dictionary in his hand no longer than is necessary, and nobody finds it pleasant reading. Indeed, the biological collection, as far as now advanced, has undoubtedly proved that the views which led to its construction were entirely right. The principal feature of the biological collection is to show everything belonging to the same insect together in the same box and at the same level. Therefore alcoholic specimens have to be enclosed in glass tubes pinned through the cork; dry pieces of wood or plants injured by the insects, and the numerous other objects, have to be arranged near by in a suitable manner.

Such a biological collection, formed many years ago by the assistant, for Neuroptera only, should now be extended for all insects. But the arrangements used for a comparatively small order proved to be inadequate to the extension to all insects, or would at least have necessitated a supervision and augmentation of work far exceeding the intended expenses. After many experiments it was found that the evaporation of the alcohol out of the many thousand small glass tubes could be wholly prevented by the use of rubber stoppers, to be fixed in a certain manner. Since the adoption of this arrangement the biological collection has needed no more supervision and work than other collections, and has made rapid progress. To give an idea of the intended arrangement, the contents of one box may be described. The common moth *Samia Promethea*, fills it entirely. Here is the perfect insect, both male and female; the cocoon; the chrysalis; the caterpillar in all stages, from just hatched to full grown; the frass (a polite expression for excrements adopted by English authors twenty years ago); the eggs on the leaves; the male and female just transformed; and the upper part of the cocoon with the very small hole through which the moth has emerged, together with the same hole of other cocoons for comparison where no moth has passed through. Further, the situation of the chrysalis in the cocoon, the splitting of the chrysalis in transformation, the excretions made by the emerging moth, and the skins of the caterpillars shed in transformation. Then come the enemies of the species. Several cocoons show that an infested caterpillar acquires a morbid tendency to spin irregularly an abnormal amount of silk when transforming into a chrysalis, either in the form of a long handle, or a broad one, or an entirely irregular one for attaching the cocoon, or a long hose beneath the cocoon. These facts were proved by raising about six hundred specimens. Then comes the first enemy. As it is very large, only one can be developed in one specimen; its larva, cocoon, its situation in the chrysalis of the moth, and the little trap-door it eats off for emerging, are all shown. The second enemy is a small one; therefore as many as can be contained in one cocoon, or the whole contents of one cocoon, are shown. This enemy is crowded together, as can be seen in the longitudinal and vertical cuts of a chrysalis: one is isolated to show its formation; other preparations show its

hatching. Then comes the third, the fourth, and the fifth enemy, as complete as possible. The common silkworm from different countries fills four boxes, and various silkworms from America, China, and Japan fill many boxes. Moths obnoxious to forests or to farmers, as well as the small moths obnoxious to gardeners, are largely represented. The beetles are exhibited in the same manner from the small carpet beetle and the Colorado beetle to the gigantic borer. The bark-injuring insects are accompanied by the curious patterns made by them on the bark; the seed-destroying insects, by injured seeds. One box alone contains a number of insects which live in all seeds used for food by men and animals, — wheat, rye, rice, lentils, pease, beans, corn, cocoanut. These insects cause humanity every year immense losses. It is commonly not easy to get in one year all that is needed for one species; therefore of many species the set is more or less incomplete, and of some the first things were received by the Museum twenty-five years ago, and the last only this year.

The Hymenoptera are complete, and also the Diptera and the Neuroptera. The collection of galls is certainly for North America, and partly for other countries, the most complete in existence. It contains the large collection of Baron Osten-Sacken, presented by him to the Museum, a large set of types of the late B. D. Walsh, of Professor Mayr in Vienna, and others. The galls form a separate collection, and they are arranged after the plants and the gall producers. A very large part belongs to the oak. The Dipterous and Hemipterous galls are very rich, and the Mite galls with types of Professor Thomas's species are unrivalled. As many Mite galls have been described as Fungi, a collection of Fungi for comparison seemed advisable. These have been carefully determined by Professor Farlow. Other parts of the biological collections contain the parasites, vegetable and animal Fungi, Lice, Fleas, Ticks, Worms, and Mites. A collection of cave insects of North America, West India, and Europe is valuable, and fills four boxes. A separate collection is formed from the monstrosities and deformities, and contains the types described by Mr. Jayne and presented by Dr. Horn. The biological collection for dragon-flies alone fills a cabinet, containing the types published by L. Cabot. The white ants fill a whole cabinet, and are unequalled.

According to a rough calculation, about four thousand species are up to this time illustrated, including valuable collections bought from Professor Rosenhauer, Mr. Brischke, Mr. Menge, and others contributed by American and European scientists. In fine, nowhere does there exist a similar collection, while the fact that like collections have been commenced in several other museums attests its usefulness.

As in the case of everything which is new, a certain time elapsed before the visitors began to appreciate the value of the biological collection, and more time was necessary before they took an interest in it and realized its purpose. In former years it was the common request of visitors to see the beautiful butterflies. With the beauty of these they rested content, and a bashful attempt to exhibit some boxes from the biological collection was usually met by a polite expression of good-will. By and by the interest visibly increased, but not without occasional unexpected and hard rebuffs. One beautiful young lady followed, seemingly with the greatest interest and intelligence, the explanation of a number of boxes, so that finally some of the rare treasures of the collection were brought to the front. But the appearance of the queen of the white ants disconcerted the youthful admirer so suddenly, that, with the sole, but very distinctly uttered word "Shocking!" she left the room, not to return.

A consequence of the formation of the biological collection, and indeed the best proof of its usefulness, is the yearly increasing number of letters from scientists, agriculturists, and others, asking for information concerning related objects. The plan adopted comprises the formation of several more collections. The palæontological one possesses at present a valuable series of

types of the secondary period from Bavaria, and of the tertiary from the Rhine, besides a beginning for North American fossils.

The anatomical collection contains a number of microscopical slides, and is every year increasing.

It should not be overlooked that the completion of the large plan cannot be the work of one generation. In the Berlin Museum five of the most prominent entomologists have succeeded each other, and the end of the work is not yet reached. The Assistant closed his first report to the Director of the Museum, as follows: "Hard work, the sympathy and aid of all entomological students, and a liberal pecuniary support are needed if the large and comprehensive scientific plan adopted is to be fulfilled."

THE COLLEGE GRADUATE IN POLITICS.

BY THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

THE average age of the graduating classes at Harvard College is usually between twenty-two and twenty-three, — an age at which some of the most eminent of recent English statesmen have entered Parliament. Earl Russell began his parliamentary career at twenty-one, Lord Derby at twenty-two, Mr. Gladstone when barely twenty-three, and Lord Hartington at twenty-three. When we consider that young Americans have the reputation of being maturer than Englishmen of the same age, it would certainly seem that those newly graduated from our own colleges should at least have begun to take an intelligent interest in public affairs. I remember to have been much impressed, on first visiting Oxford in 1872, by the readiness with which the leading students joined in debate in regard to our civil war; by their familiarity with details, and the decision with which they ranked themselves on the one side or on the other. It is a common thing to say that even educated Englishmen know very little about America, while the average American knows a great deal about Europe. But it is more than doubtful whether a dozen Harvard Seniors would exhibit, in public discussion, any such acquaintance with any European war as was shown by this group of young Englishmen in respect to the war for the Union.

Thirty years ago, when the average age of Harvard students was less than now, debate flourished among them; then followed a period of decline, during which the debating societies died out, and private theatricals almost exclusively prevailed. Now debate is rising again, and the visitor hears a good deal of sensible and manly talk at the "Harvard Union." Meanwhile the proportion of college-bred men in public life does not diminish in America, though that of university men confessedly grows smaller in England. By the latest documents I have at hand, nearly half of the United States Senators and about one third of the Representatives in Congress have spent more or less time at something calling itself a college or university, in some part of the land. In the statistics of the Massachusetts Legislature the facts are a little more definitely given; and it appears that 10 out of 40 Senators and 35 out of 240 Representatives have been students in the undergraduate department of some college, without including those who have studied only at professional schools. In the Senate the proportion is precisely one quarter, and in the House of Representatives more than one seventh. The institutions represented are, in the Senate, Harvard (3); Brown and Dartmouth (2 each); Amherst, Yale, Bowdoin (1 each);— House of Representatives, Harvard (12); Dartmouth, (5); Yale (4); Amherst and Brown (3 each); Williams (2); Tufts, Middlebury, Wesleyan, Norwich, Georgetown, Union (1 each).

But these are mere statistics. After all, it is only by the evidence of the printed record

that one can discriminate the college-bred man as belonging to a distinct class. In most cases, but for the evidence of the annual catalogue, you never would detect him. Neither in appearance, nor in manners, nor in dress, nor in elocution, nor even in the use of language, could the shrewdest observer find a line of demarcation that should include the men who have been at college and leave out the rest. Some of these men are strong, others weak; some appear cultivated, others uncultivated; and so on, with all the standards that can be applied. The simple fact is that the general classification of college-bred or non-college-bred is of very little importance. Among the great controlling forces which form the American man, the fact of college training is but one, and by no means the most important. Hereditary qualities are more important; so is social training; so is the stimulus of popular institutions. Even in the merest externals, the test amounts to very little. The first scholar in his class, if he comes from a rural neighborhood and goes back there to live, will be very apt to say "deestrick" all his life; while a boy who has grown up in a shoe-shop, if filled with intellectual ambition, and gifted by nature with a ready ear, may make himself a model of accuracy even in language. As to ease in public speaking, it is something so neglected of late in many of our colleges, that the debating societies of our smaller cities and towns often afford a better training in this direction. A neighbor of mine in the Legislature, last winter, was constantly complaining of the college graduates as to this point, and certainly far surpassed most of them as an elocutionary model; yet he was a wholly self-educated man. Even the test of humility, which is often said to reveal those who have "had the nonsense knocked out of them" by intercourse with equals, does not always apply; though it refers to what is, perhaps, the best discipline that any college gives.

Yet it may fairly be said, after all, that if our colleges do not rear a race of distinctly superior men for a public career, they ought to do it, and perhaps will yet accomplish some such result. The general influences of American life, the stimulating and enlarging power of republicanism, must always rank in importance before any special form of training; but so far as our colleges recognize these sources of strength, and seek to supplement them, they ought to succeed in producing a large proportion of the leaders in political life. There is no real prejudice against college-bred men, but rather in their favor; they have an advantage, not a disadvantage, in public service, until they take airs upon themselves, or in some other way sacrifice their favorable position. What they chiefly need to remember is that theory is not the whole of life, and that practical success — or influence, which is the highest form of success — can only come to him who can act as well as think.

MEMORIAL TABLETS IN CAMBRIDGE.

BY EX-MAYOR CHARLES H. SAUNDERS.

THE City of Cambridge recently celebrated, December 28, 1880, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its settlement. Winthrop, Dudley, Bradstreet, and Haynes, all of whom became Governors of Massachusetts, were among the settlers. Hooker, Shepard, and Mitchell were the earlier ministers, and all were eminent men. Shepard was a man of marked ability and piety. The desire to have the College enjoy his supervision and religious ministrations, it is supposed, was the principal reason for locating it in Cambridge. The town and College so early associated have grown up together, and the former has become largely historic, while the latter has become widely

celebrated. The City Council has recently designated some of the most prominent historic localities, and erected five granite tablets appropriately inscribed.

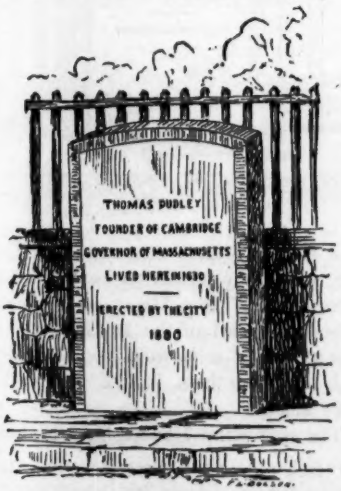
On the westerly side of Dunster Street, at the north corner of Mount Auburn Street, where was built the first meeting-house, it has placed the following inscription, on the granite foundation of the house now standing on this lot: —

SITE OF THE
FIRST MEETING-HOUSE IN CAMBRIDGE,
ERECTED A. D. 1632.

This meeting-house was probably built of logs and had a thatched roof. The congregation at first were called together by the beating of a drum. Here preached the pious Thomas Shepard for thirteen years. Here in 1637 met the first synod of the churches in the Colony, and in this house in 1642 were held the first College commencement exercises.

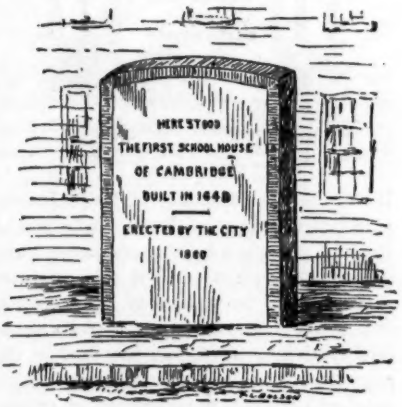
Granite tablets have been erected by the city at the following points of interest.

On the westerly side of Dunster, corner of South Street, with the following inscription: —



Dudley was one of the most active of the founders, a genuine Puritan, and one of the first to build a house here, which he occupied until 1636. He was elected Governor for four years, Deputy-Governor for thirteen, and Assistant for eight years, and was Major-General of all the forces in 1644. His life was largely devoted to the public service. He removed to Ipswich, and afterwards to Roxbury, where he died, July 31, 1653, aged 76 years.

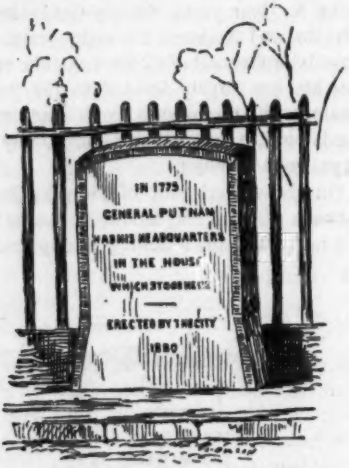
On the westerly side of Holyoke Street, between Harvard and Mount Auburn Street, is a tablet with the following inscription: —



President Dunster and Edward Goffe entered into an agreement for a stone schoolhouse to be built here. The walls for the first story to be one foot and a half thick, and the jambs of the fire-place in chimney to be ten feet wide. The cost of the building was to be paid in wheat, rye, corn, and pease, at the current rate. Elijah Corlet taught the school for more than forty years. He is styled by Mather "that memorable old schoolmaster in Cambridge, from whose education our College and country have received so many of its worthy men." A school was kept on this spot until 1769. From 1824 to 1879 the wooden building in front of which the tablet is placed was used as a printing-office, — from 1857 to 1865 by Welch, Bigelow, & Co., and from 1865 to 1879 by John Wilson & Son.

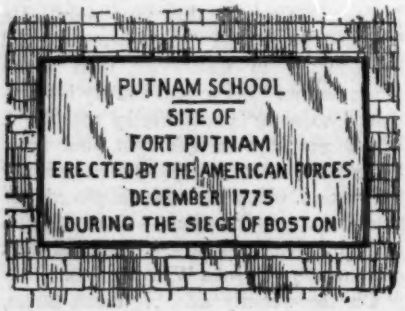
On the westerly side of Inman Street,

between Main and Harvard Streets, is the following: —



It was the mansion-house of Ralph Inman, a retired merchant of Boston, who was a Royalist. It was a large square house, three stories high, with a pitched roof, of plain exterior, but, by reason of its situation in a spacious lawn, had an appearance of thrift and hospitality. In the field in the rear were encamped General Putnam's regiment and most of the Connecticut troops, in 1775. It commanded the best view of Boston in the front, and could not have been better situated for General Putnam's daily military observation.

At the corner of Otis and Fourth Streets, in the wall of the Putnam School-house, has been placed a large granite slab with the following inscription: —



This fortification was thrown up by a detachment of three hundred men under the direction of General Putnam, in December, 1775. It was one of the best devised and strongest forts in Cambridge, and had a covered line of communication built to the marsh. Its purpose was to serve as a menace to Boston, and it was built within a half-mile of a British man-of-war, which kept up a brisk cannonade with round and grape shot during the prosecution of the work. From this fort was fired the ball which lodged in the old Brattle Street Church in Boston.

On the westerly side of North Avenue, corner of Spruce Street, a granite tablet with this inscription.

The names of these men were Isaac Gardner, of Brookline, John Hicks, Moses Richardson, and William Marcy, of Cambridge.[1] The flank guard of the British troops was posted half a mile from the main body, and surprised them in the rear, and all were killed.

The spot where Hooker, Shepard, Mitch-

[1] Hicks, Richardson, and Marcy were buried in one grave, as they fell, in the old Town Burying Ground opposite the Common, and in 1870 the City of Cambridge erected a suitable monument to their memory over the spot of their burial.

ell, President Leverett, and the Professors Wigglesworth, father and son, lived, on Harvard Street, is within the limits of the College yard, and the College Corporation will soon place an inscription on the granite building, Boylston Hall, which occupies the site. In the original distribution of lands in Cambridge this lot was assigned to the Rev. Thomas Hooker. It was sold to the President and Fellows of Harvard College in 1794. In regard to this historic spot, Rev. Lucius R. Paige very justly remarks: "Such were the owners and occupants of this famous homestead for the space of one hundred and sixty years, until it ceased to be private property. It may not improperly be regarded as holy ground, consecrated by the prayers of many precious saints."

HOLDEN CHAPEL.

BY REV. CAZNEAU PALFREY, D. D.

SINCE the publication of my "Study of Holden Chapel," in the December *Harvard Register*, I have been referred to a speech of Edward Everett, delivered at the Festival of the Alumni in 1852, which confirms my account of the use made of Holden Chapel in former times, and furnishes some additional particulars of the uses to which it was put from 1807 to 1811.

Mr. Everett says: "Holden, although the smallest of the five buildings, was, in some respects, the most remarkable. Its western end was divided into four recitation-rooms; its eastern end contained, on the ground floor, the chemical lecture-room and laboratory; and up stairs the anatomical lecture and dissecting rooms. In these last-named rooms was given all the instruction to the students of the Medical School, and to the undergraduates of the Senior Class who chose also to attend the lectures. In the four rooms just mentioned, at the western end of the building, the four College classes attended their daily recitations, not in subdivisions as now, but all together; the classes being about as large as at present [1852], yet there was no crowd or inconvenience. There was room for every tutor, and every professor, every course, and every class. The smallest classes filled it; but the largest did not crowd it. Nor was the want of elbow-room ever felt, till we moved out of Holden into ten or fifteen spacious lecture-rooms and recitation-rooms in the other College halls, in which we have suffered greatly for want of accommodation ever since. I really think the name of Holden must have something to do with its capacity for *holding* everybody and everything."

Verily, Holden has been thoroughly improved in its day. This state of things must have continued till University was completed. Indeed, from the time when the tutors heard recitations in their "chambers," as the custom was in the primitive days of the College, there was no place for college exercises except such as Holden Chapel, and the chapel and philosophy-room in Harvard afforded. University Hall furnished six new recitation-rooms, four rooms in the northern wing and two in the southern. The two rooms on the second floor of the southern wing were not used for that purpose, but went by the name of the "Corporation Rooms." Occasionally an unoccupied room in a dormitory was used as a recitation-room. When I was a tutor in 1827–28, my recitation-room was No. 21 Massachusetts, the southwest corner of the second story. That building was then a dormitory of thirty-two rooms. The rooms in the fourth story had a slanting roof and dormer windows, and, though considered the least desirable rooms in College, were usually occupied. In the apartment above designated I heard Wendell Phillips and John Lothrop Motley recite the eloquent speeches and the graphic narratives of Livy.

THE NAVY CLUB. — A REMINISCENCE OF 184–.

BY ONE OF THE CLASS OF 184–.

I LEAVE the year of the Class a partial blank. It will be quite enough to indicate the decade to which it belonged.

When I was in College, the Navy Club was a recognized institution of Harvard. It was literally "the creature of the day," its actual appearance being confined to the day of election of the Senior Class officers for Class Day. This was held in the early part of the second term, which then commenced on the 1st of March and ended with the 12th of July. It was held as soon as the final "Exhibition parts" were given out. During the decade above indicated, there were generally three "eights," or twenty-four honors, in each class, and at Commencement a few additional parts were assigned. The average number then graduated was about sixty, so that the thirty men of the first half of the class received Commencement appointments. The rank was therefore pretty nearly determined by the appointments for the May Exhibition of the Senior year. Things have changed so much at Harvard that it may be well to explain the complicated system of Exhibitions. There were then three of these in each year, — one in October of the first term, and the others in May and July of the second. There were given out at each exhibition sixteen "parts," as they were called, which were spoken on a stage in front of the pulpit in the chapel in University Hall. Of these sixteen parts eight were "minor," from a lower class, and eight "major," from the class above. The first exhibition in which a class participated was at the close of its Sophomore year, when eight minor parts were assigned, presumably to the first eight in standing. They consisted of two dialogues, one in Greek and one in Latin, a Greek version, a Latin version, and two English versions from any language which the student was able to translate. On the morning of that exhibition, the parts for the next, which fell in October of the term following, were announced. In the Junior year there were two more exhibitions, at which minor parts were given, and one, that in July, for major parts. Those who had received minor parts were mostly considered safe for their majors. At least the two higher eights were, and it was supposed that the first sets of appointments were the first and second eights.

At the last Junior exhibition, the first scholar's place was designated. That was the concluding English oration. The Latin Salutatory was the next in rank to this at that exhibition, but not the next in class standing. The three English orations as the concluding parts of each exhibition marked the three highest scholars. Then came, successively, the three Latin orations; three Greek orations, though there was some doubt as to the comparative rank; six dissertations in English; essays and disquisitions, and now and then a poem. The order of a single exhibition was as follows: — 1. A Latin oration, by a Junior or Senior. 2. An English version. 3. A Latin dialogue. The second and third were minor parts, by Sophomores or Juniors. Then came music, in my day by the Pierian Sodality, amateur instrumental performers and volunteers. 4. A major part, an essay. 5. A minor part, a Greek version. 6. A major part, an essay. 7. A Greek dialogue. Music again. 8. A disquisition. 9. An English version. 10. A dissertation. Music. 11. A dissertation. 12. A Latin version. 13. A dissertation. Music. 14. An English oration.

Of the three dissertations, probably the order was in the ascending scale, the last the highest in rank; but this nobody was sure of. All that could be safely predicated of the major parts was that the

performers were taken from the three eights who had already appeared in minor parts; that orations belonged to the first eight or nine, dissertations to the second, and disquisitions to the third. Except for the two chief parts, the salutatory and valedictory or final oration, no one could exactly say whether a part early or late in one's college course was a distinction. Each member of the Faculty knew the standing of students in his own department, but not beyond that. It was currently reported in my time, that the tutor in elocution was the only man in the Faculty who did know what the true rank was, and that he guarded jealously the fact, as a sort of privilege of his office. It was also rumored — but I suspect this was pure undergraduate fancy — that in a close race strict equity swerved to the side of social consequence. The son of a distinguished Boston citizen would be more tenderly regarded than a nameless youth from the rural districts. Looking back on the careers of the men of my time, I do not believe this. I do not think that the Faculty had a very clear and defined system. I am sure that professors had their preferences. But I question if, on the whole, a fairer college system could be found in America than that of Old Harvard in the days of which I write.

Roughly stated, at the time of the assignment of the last exhibition parts for the May exhibition of the Senior year, there were then twenty-four of the class who had received both major and minor appointments. There were some exceptions, however. Some men would fall away in scholarship. Some would be hindered by sickness or absence from college without "making up." Now and then a brilliant man would get into a scrape which led to forfeiture of rank. Of course there were always tortoises to slip into the places of the hares. It goes without saying that there would be always a man or two who would pick up amazingly in the later years, and some who had lived on their capital of superior preparation through the Freshman and Sophomore years, and reached the end of it in the beginning of the Junior. There were also men leaving college, and others entering in advance with great credit, "dark horses," who made the running at the finish. I remember one such of whom my classmate D—— said, "He travelled through the country, and when he came where there was a college, he stopped and graduated." The number of his degrees was something like that of the Reverend Homer Wilbur, in the Preface to the Biglow Papers.

This long explanation is necessary in order to show the status of the Navy Club. Perhaps it will not be uninteresting to those who remember those days, and to younger graduates who may care to see how great are the changes. The point of it is, that, when the last Senior parts were given out, the class knew who were its honor men and who were not.

The Senior Class meeting was then held to choose for Class Day the orator, poet, and odist, the Class song writer, and chaplain. This last was generally a student who expected to enter the ministry. His duty was a prayer at the private gathering of the class on Class Day morning. The oration and poem were delivered very much as now, and the ode was sung by the whole Class. The only difference was the small and inconvenient chapel in University, instead of the noble theatre in Memorial Hall. The Class secretary was also chosen at the same time. Then the Class went as it were into committee of the whole upon the Navy Club. The theory of the Navy Club was this. A legend was handed down from class to class, that in the war of 1812 the Senior Class went to take a sail in Boston Harbor, were captured by the boats of a British frigate, and were detained some hours, or days, (the mythical character of the legend came out very strongly here,) and then were released. Some commentators asserted that it was only the less studious portion, who had run away from a Dudleian. Whatever the worth of the tradition, it was in my time the regular custom for the Senior Class to take a sail down the harbor on the day of Artillery Election, an immemorial holiday, and this was

held to be the commemoration of the event. The Navy Club, therefore, was composed of all who had taken no college honors. The other half were entitled the "Digs," which was not derived from "Digni" any more than the Navy from "Ignavi," though it is said a bygone Professor of Latin tried to establish this view. The Digs were the diggers in Greek and cubic roots, and among Latin quantities.

The Navy Club ceremonial consisted in a march around the College grounds, cheering each building in turn, and then to the President's house and the professors', cheering each officer. The officers of the Navy Club were of course all taken from the undistinguished. Chief was the Lord High Admiral, whose qualification consisted in being popular with the Class and unpopular with the Faculty. He must have been suspended at least once during his college course. It can hardly be that the Faculty did not approve the Club, for they certainly took good care that a candidate should never be lacking to any class. The most popular unsuspended, who had deserved but not incurred that "petit accident," was chosen Vice-Admiral. The laziest "Navy man" was chosen Rear-Admiral. A surgeon and a chaplain were also appointed, the latter usually for the conspicuous opposite of those qualifications which are thought to belong to the office. Those, too, who had risen to major parts without getting minor ones were styled Marines, while those who had fallen away were dubbed Horse-marines.

Before our time the classes had been content with a plain procession, the Lord High wearing a chapeau and sword which were handed down from class to class. The class before us had inaugurated a little more display. The Rear Admiral had a couple of attendants, bearing a chair, and at every halt he took his seat, in verification of his imputed character. We determined to outdo the past.

We had a close and exciting election for orator and poet. There were two tickets in the field. The orator of one, the poet of the other, were chosen, each by a single vote. It was a very good choice. The oration was all that could be desired, and the poem a great deal better than if the election had gone the other way. I have the full permission of the defeated candidate to say so. The Class songs were compromised by choosing both the rival candidates. Consequently, the meeting came to an end with much harmony, and the procession formed in front of old Massachusetts, the lower rooms of which were used for society and class meetings. The "band," of two bass and four snare drums, headed the march. The drummers were disguised in fantastic military rigs, but the drum-major, the handsomest fellow in the class, was in full and appropriate costume, and handled his baton, that of the leader of a noted Boston military band, as if he had been born to the profession. He afterwards did gallant service where the drums beat to more serious purpose than a march around the Quad.

The Lord High wore the traditional hat and sword, but for the rest was in gorgeous military uniform, and the Vice was equally splendid. The chaplain was got up in gown, bands, spectacles, and wig, and held before him what seemed an open book, but was a tin case filled with cigars, which, under the name of "texts," he dispersed right and left. The surgeon was mounted on a beast worthy to be preserved on the canvas. It was a horse of full size in head and body, but with the legs of a Shetland pony. The Rear Admiral was stretched on a couch, borne on a platform drawn by two horses. The Marines shouldered muskets, the Horse-marines small boat anchors. Behind the Navy Club marched the "Digs," with Oxford trencher caps on their heads, but, if I remember right, without gowns. Previous classes had been distinguished by a paper spade or anchor pinned to the coat, but our Digs all "shouldered musket" with real spades, the first scholar one of extra hugeness, designed for a pattern card, and labelled, in big white letters, "ALL SIZES."

Of course the whole College and no small part of Cambridge turned out to see. The

din of the drums was deafening. The Faculty were at a loss what to do. It was difficult to stop a licensed saturnalia, but they felt that things were going pretty far. However, except for the drums, the procession was as orderly as in past years, and it was over by evening prayer-time (six P. M.), so that no official notice was taken. But the next year the class who succeeded us, and who were bound to outdo our parade, were warned by a presidential ukase that nothing of the sort would be allowed.

As some of the Class have attained public station, and that perhaps not wholly unconnected with the University, the writer of this reminiscence feels bound to confine his signature to the simple one of

"ONE OF THE CLASS OF 184–."

MATHEMATICS AS A COLLEGE STUDY.

BY JOSEPH HENRY ALLEN.

I HAVE been wishing this long while that somebody would write out certain notions on the study of mathematics, which I know have occurred, or approved themselves, to many other minds as well as mine. Not to wait longer, with a little misgiving, I will do it myself. A few years ago I was put on several of the College Visiting Committees, among the rest on that of Mathematics — "to represent the non-mathematical mind," as I used to say. It was my strongest feeling about it, that the average college student suffers an immense loss by being at the mercy of trained specialists in this department, — men who cannot conceive the extreme difficulty which the non-mathematical mind (like mine) has in taking in the conceptions and carrying out the methods of their science. And at the same time the method and the logic of the higher mathematics seem to me to have a value, which no liberally educated mind should miss. How to give it under the average conditions of college life, is a problem for others to solve, and not for me.

To illustrate still further what I mean, I will say that my own required course in college included not only analytical geometry and trigonometry, but the elements of differential and integral calculus, taught after the method of those days; and that I found no difficulty in going through, without check or halt, so far as the processes were concerned. But I was so far from understanding the reason of the thing, that it was not till twenty years after, when I came to teach trigonometry myself, and measured my own angular "functions" by scale, that I clearly saw that the natural sines and tangents expressed real measurable ratios, and were not ingenious artifices as much beyond my comprehension as the make-up of a table of logarithms. This is the first point, then, that teachers do not always know how *blindly* (no matter how correctly) the pupil is doing his work.

I ought, in personal gratitude, to say here that my interest in this thing was kept up, and some general views very instructive to me were gained, by a friendship which was at one time very intimate with Mr. (afterwards President) Hill, — a mind singularly apt to teach, and singularly stored both with the most accurate details and the most brilliant generalizations. It was due to him more than to anybody else, that I was able afterwards to teach with fair success in what I call the very best text-book I ever used, and what I never cease to bewail has gone out of print if not out of use, — Professor J. M. Peirce's Analytical Geometry. Any confidence I have in stating an opinion on the general subject is derived from the most interesting educational experiments I made with that book.

Not to go on with a personal story, I will state that opinion briefly, in the form of what I consider should be the ideal in a

course of study for every well-educated man, viz. that it should include an understanding of the logic and method of the higher mathematics, at least as far as construction by equations and co-ordinates in analytical geometry, and the problems of maxima and minima in the calculus. I believe that, by proper methods, these can be brought within the range of the required studies of the Freshman year without making them more exacting or more difficult than they are now; and that before many years this will be done. Of course, it must be done by a great simplification of the process, and by offering very easy problems. It can be done only by bearing in mind that the object is not to train mathematicians, — which work is so admirably done by the methods now in use; but to enable the general student to understand the *rationale* of the processes by which the great conquests have been made in modern science; to understand, in short, the nature and uses of the most characteristic and the most potent instrument of power that has ever been devised or handled by the human mind.

If this result is going to be achieved, two or three conditions seem to be necessary.

First, in ante-collegiate courses there must be a great economy of time. The rude and clumsy way of keeping arithmetic, geometry, and algebra apart, as they are in most schools, must be amended; so that the more advanced *and easier* method shall come in as soon as it will be of practical use. Cube-root, for instance, should be taught through algebra first, and practised with logarithms, which, with their use, ought to make part of every high-school arithmetic.

Next, the course to be followed must be carefully planned out, and divided into easy, well-marked stages. For example, it may be well that the school geometry shall go so far as to include all that leads up to and carries out in detail the mensuration of the sphere, — making by the way a good deal of use of algebra, in which it is as easy to *discover* the theorems, as it is by geometry to prove them. Possibly it might include all that would be needed of spherical geometry, which in this view is very little indeed. The *rationale* of plane trigonometry and the construction of curves by co-ordinates might then easily go in one college half-year, and the methods of infinitesimal calculus, in the form logically easiest to apprehend, in another, — the goal being first set, and the thing in hand being clearly conceived from the start.

Again, to secure this easy handling, three things (besides suitable text-books) are essential in each partial course considered by itself. That is, it must have (1.) its *terminus a quo*, — what may be called the historical method of approaching a process or a problem, — that *it shall be a problem to the student*, of which the bearing is seen beforehand, and a process whose need is felt; (2.) its method of procedure by *real* problems of extreme simplicity, that will show the principle involved, analytical or mechanical difficulties being studiously avoided; and (3.) its *terminus ad quem*, such as I have illustrated by the mensuration of the sphere and the problems of maxima and minima, an objective point, which the student distinctly sees himself to be nearing by easy steps.

It must be further obvious, that this method could not possibly be followed if it were given out as task-work to the student, and he had to grope his way along in it himself. Nor could it be followed, to any practical use, by a mere course of lectures, which would be sure to bewilder the student into blank despair within a month. It can only be followed (if at all) by having every step of the process gone over in advance by the teacher, the key put into every lock, and the use of it fully explained, — easy work being then given, purely to verify and test the process. I have found students in this way rapidly gaining in intelligence and power, in work which they had proved absolutely and hopelessly unable to do alone.

Finally, I have proved this method (in a course much more difficult than that I have indicated) with a pupil of good average intelligence, who went on with me up to calculus, and who was afterwards occupied in serviceable engineering work in the most responsible establishment in Lowell.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1879-80.

THE President of the University has the honor to submit the following Report[1] for the academic year 1879-80; namely, from September 25, 1879, to September 30, 1880.

Although Louis François de Pourtalès, Keeper of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, who died on the 17th of July, 1880, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, held his place by appointment of the Faculty of the Museum and not by appointment of the Corporation and Overseers, his remarkable capacity, industry, and success as a naturalist, and his indefatigable labors on behalf of the Museum, demand honorable and grateful mention in this Report. He was a model of the modest, devoted, patient, and disinterested man of science.

RESIGNATIONS.

EDWARD P. USHER, Proctor, Oct. 6, 1879.
WILLIAM J. NICHOLS, Proctor, Oct. 6, 1879.
CHARLES H. WISWELL, Proctor, Oct 6. 1879.
NATHANIEL W. HAWES, Assistant Professor of Operative Dentistry, Oct. 6, 1879.
CHARLES B. WITHERLEE, Proctor, Nov. 24, 1879.
JOHN H. APPLETON, Proctor, Dec. 29, 1879.
LEONARD WALDO, Assistant in the Observatory, Jan. 26, 1880.
EDWARD J. YOUNG, Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages, Feb. 9, 1880.
WILLIAM G. HALE, Tutor in Latin, Sept. 13, 1880 (accepted as of Aug. 31, 1880).
HOLLIS R. BAILEY, Proctor, Sept. 29, 1880.
ALFRED W. FIELD, Proctor, Sept. 29, 1880.
EUGENE WAMBAUGH, Proctor, Sept. 29, 1880.
ROBERT S. AVANN, Proctor, Sept. 29, 1880.
ALPHONSO M. WEEKS, Proctor, Sept. 29, 1880.

Dr. Hawes, who resigned an assistant-professorship in the Dental School early in the year, had generously rendered a gratuitous service to the School for nine years. Professor Young, who resigned the Hancock Professorship and Dexter Lectureship at the close of the year, has returned to the ministry, after having given eleven years to the service of the University. Tutor Hale resigned to accept a Professorship at the Cornell University.

APPOINTMENTS.

[UNLIMITED, OR FOR TERMS LONGER THAN ONE YEAR.]

GEORGE L. GOODALE, to be Director of the Botanic Garden, Oct. 6, 1879.
REGINALD H. FITZ, to be Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy, Nov. 10, 1879.
FREDERICK DE FOREST ALLEN, to be Professor of Classical Philology, May 31, 1880.
CHARLES R. LANMAN, to be Professor of Sanskrit, May 31, 1880.
CRAWFORD H. TOY, to be Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages, May 31, 1880.
JOHN TROWBRIDGE, to be Professor of Physics, June 14, 1880.
CHARLES J. WHITE, to be Assistant Professor of Mathematics for five years from Sept. 1, 1880, June 28, 1880.
CHARLES A. BRACKETT, to be Assistant Professor of Dental Therapeutics for five years from Sept. 1, 1880, June 28, 1880.

THOMAS DWIGHT, to be Instructor in Topographical Anatomy, June 30, 1880.
WILLIAM GARDNER HALE, to be Tutor in Latin for three years from Sept. 1, 1880, July 12, 1880.

WILLIAM CRANSTON LAWTON, to be Proctor, Oct. 6, 1879.
HENRY GILMAN NICHOLS, to be Proctor, Oct. 6, 1879.
EDWARD EMERSON PHILLIPS, to be Proctor, Oct. 6, 1879.
HENRY BURLEIGH WENZELL, to be Proctor, Oct. 27, 1879.
CHARLES M. BARNES, to be Proctor, Dec. 29, 1879.
ARTHUR PERCY CUSHING, to be Proctor, Feb. 9, 1880.

OLIVER CLINTON WENDELL, to be Assistant in the Observatory, March 8, 1880.
JOHN ROBINSON, to be Assistant at the Arboretum, May 31, 1880.

[FOR ONE YEAR OR LESS.]

For 1879-80. Appointed Oct. 6, 1879.

WILLIAM STURGIS BIGELOW, to be Assistant in Surgery.
NATHANIEL DANA CARLILE HODGES, to be Assistant in Physics.
WILLIAM HARLOW MELVILLE, to be Assistant in Mineralogy.
CHARLES FREDERIC MABERY, to be Assistant in Chemistry.
ROBERT WILLARD GREENLEAF, to be Assistant in Botany.
CLEMENT WALKER ANDREWS, to be Assistant in Organic Chemistry
JOHN FLEMING WHITE, to be Assistant in Chemistry.
FRANK WALDO, to be Assistant in the Observatory.

HARRY BLAKE HODGES, to be Instructor in Chemistry and German.
GEORGE HOLMES HOWISON, to be Lecturer on Ethics.

Appointed Nov. 10, 1879.

A. LAWRENCE MASON, to be Clinical Instructor in Auscultation and Percussion.
FREDERICK C. SHATTUCK, to be Clinical Instructor in Auscultation and Percussion.

Appointed Dec. 29, 1879.

GUSTAVUS E. GORDON, to be Lecturer on Charitable Methods.

Appointed Oct. 27, 1879.

CHARLES B. ELDER, to be Librarian at the Divinity School.

For 1880-81. Appointed June 14, 1880.

JOSEPH HENRY ALLEN, to be Lecturer on Ecclesiastical History.
CHARLES PICKARD WARE, to be Instructor in English.
THOMAS SERGEANT PERRY, to be Instructor in English.
HENRY GROSVENOR CAREY, to be Instructor in Vocal Music.
HOWARD MALCOLM TICKNOR, to be Instructor in Elocution.
ISAAC THEODORE HOAGUE, to be Instructor in the Constitutional History of the United States.
EDWARD LAURENS MARK, to be Instructor in Zoölogy.
JAMES LAWRENCE LAUGHLIN, to be Instructor in Political Economy.

[1] The President's Report is given in full, with the exception of a few references to accompanying reports. Several tables have been rearranged so as to adapt them to these pages. — *Editor.*

GIORGIO ANALECTO CORRADO BENDELARI, to be Instructor in Modern Languages.
HARRY BLAKE HODGES, to be Instructor in German.
GEORGE RIDDLE, to be Instructor in Elocution.

NATHANIEL DANA CARLILE HODGES, to be Assistant in Physics.
WILLIAM HARLOW MELVILLE, to be Assistant in Mineralogy.
CHARLES FREDERIC MABERY, to be Assistant in Chemistry.
ROBERT WILLARD GREENLEAF, to be Assistant in Botany.
JOHN FLEMING WHITE, to be Assistant in Chemistry.
CLEMENT WALKER ANDREWS, to be Assistant in Chemistry.
LEONARD P KINNICUTT, to be Assistant in Chemistry.
CHARLES HENRY MORSS, to be Assistant in Biology.

CHARLES FOLLEN FOLSOM, to be Lecturer on Mental Diseases.
FRANK WINTHROP DRAPER, to be Lecturer on Forensic Medicine.
CHARLES SEDGWICK MINOT, to be Lecturer on Embryology.
FRANCIS BOOTT GREENOUGH, to be Clinical Instructor in Syphilis.
SAMUEL GILBERT WEBBER, to be Clinical Instructor in Diseases of the Nervous System.
EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, to be Clinical Instructor in Syphilis.
CLARENCE JOHN BLAKE, to be Clinical Instructor in Otology.
JOHN ORNE GREEN, to be Clinical Instructor in Otology.
JAMES JACKSON PUTNAM, to be Clinical Instructor in Diseases of the Nervous System.
JOSEPH PEARSON OLIVER, to be Clinical Instructor in Diseases of Children.
THOMAS MORGAN ROTCH, to be Clinical Instructor in Diseases of Children.
AMOS LAWRENCE MASON, to be Clinical Instructor in Auscultation and Percussion.
FREDERICK CHEEVER SHATTUCK, to be Clinical Instructor in Auscultation and Percussion.

HENRY PARKER QUINCY, to be Assistant in Histology.
THOMAS WATERMAN, to be Assistant in Anatomy.
EDWARD NEWTON WHITTIER, to be Assistant in Clinical Medicine.
ELDRIDGE GERRY CUTLER, to be Assistant in Pathological Anatomy.
WILLIAM STURGIS BIGELOW, to be Assistant in Surgery.
GEORGE MINOT GARLAND, to be Assistant in Physiology.
MAURICE HOWE RICHARDSON, to be Assistant in Anatomy.

Appointed June 28, 1880.

HENRY HOWLAND, to be Instructor in Torts.
WILLIAM PALMER BOLLES, to be Instructor in Materia Medica.
FRANKLIN HAVEN SARGENT, to be Instructor in Elocution.

WILLIAM GRAY, HENRY J. BIGELOW, and THOMAS G. APPLETON, to be Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts for one year from JANUARY 1, 1880, Nov. 10, 1879.

INCREASE OF COLLEGES.

There are scattered over the United States about three hundred and sixty institutions called colleges or universities, exclusive of institutions which receive only women. Of these colleges or universities about five ninths, or nearly two hundred, have been organized since 1850; only twenty of them were in existence before this century, and only twenty-eight were in existence in 1820, of which last number twenty-six were distributed over twelve of the thirteen original States. More than one third of these three hundred and sixty institutions charge no tuition-fee or only a nominal one (not over $30 a year); and in this large class are included such institutions as the State Universities of California, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, the University and the College of the City of New York, Lehigh University, and Oberlin College. There are, moreover, forty-three agricultural and mechanical colleges (so-called) endowed by the government, the great majority of which charge no tuition-fee. All but five of these last-named institutions have been organized since the Civil War, and those five have been reorganized and amplified. While the population of the United States has probably increased about fivefold in the sixty years between 1820 and 1880, the number of colleges and universities has been multiplied by fourteen. All the old colleges in the original States charged and still charge a tuition-fee; but the principal increase in the number of colleges has been at the West, and it is there that the practice of charging no tuition-fee most obtains. The difficulty of justly estimating the relative standing or merit of these various institutions is very great, particularly for an uneducated man who tries to choose a college for his sons. The names college and university afford no indication of the real grade of the institutions to which they are applied, and the common criterion of price — the rule that the dearest is probably the best — also fails; for some of the institutions which charge very low fees, or none, are better than some which charge higher fees.

WHENCE THE STUDENTS COME.

It is an interesting inquiry, how Harvard University, which derives the greater part of its support from tuition-fees, has borne this great change of circumstances since 1820, — how it has sustained the competition of hundreds of new institutions, many of which offer free tuition, — how it has been affected by the settlement of the Western States and Territories, and the consequent transfer of population and capital from the Atlantic coast to the great lakes and river-valleys, and to the Pacific coast; by the temporary alienation and impoverishment of the Southern States; and by the relatively slow increase of population in New England. Is the College proper, or the University as a whole, more of a New England institution or less than it was in 1850 and in 1820? From what parts of the country do its students come? Is it gaining or losing ground at the West, where colleges of low tuition-fee abound? The following tables I., II., and III., furnish explicit answers to some of these questions, and supply data which go far to answer the principal inquiry.

It appears from these tables that the resort to the College and to the University, as a whole, has grown wider during the past sixty, and particularly during the past fifteen years; that the percentage of students from outside New England has increased; that the resort from the Southern States has fallen off, but

I. *Residences of Students in* 1820–21, 1850–51, and 1880–81.

1820–21.

	Number.			Per Cent.
	College.	Medical.	Other Dep'ts.	College.
Massachusetts	191	43	Residences not given in the Catalogue.	66.8
New England	225	53		78.6
Middle States	7	1		2 4
Southern States	52	0		18.2
Western States	0	0		0.0
Elsewhere	2	0		0.7
	286	54	46	

1850–51.

	Number.						Per Ct.	
	College.*	Divinity.	Law.	Medical.	Scientific	University	College.	University.
Massachusetts	226	14	35	69	36	380	76.3	63.7
New England	246	19	42	100	41	448	83.1	75.2
Middle States	22	1	17	5	6	51	7.4	8.6
Southern States	19	2	32	2	9	64	6.4	10.7
Western States	7	0	6	0	2	15	2.3	2.6
Elsewhere	2	1	1	10†	4	18	.7	3.
	296	23	98	117	62	596		

* Including 3 resident graduates. † Mainly from the British Provinces.

1880–81.

	Number.					Per Cent.			
	College.	Law.	Medical.	Other Dep'ts	Total.	College.	Law.	Medical.	Other Dep'ts.	University.
Massachusetts	509	77	176	74	836	61.5	49.3	73.	56	61.5
New England	575	96	221	86	978	69.5	61.5	91.7	65 3	72 1
Middle States	137	17	5	19	178	16.5	10 9	2.	13.5	13.
Southern States	28	12	5	1	46	3.3	7.7	2.	1.5	3.4
Western States	82	25	6	17	130	10.	16.	2.6	12 8	9.6
Other Places	6	6	4	9	25	.7	4.	1.8	6.8	1.8
	828	156	241	132	1357					

that the increased resort from the Middle and Western States has more than made good this loss; that the Medical School is, as it has always been, essentially a New England School; and that the resort to the Law School has somewhat narrowed of late, chiefly in consequence of a loss of students from the Southern and Middle States. The last fact is more distinctly brought out in the following table: —

III. *Residences of College Students at four dates compared.*

	1865-66.		1870-71.		1875-76.		1880-81.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Massachusetts	296	71.	399	66.	488	63.	509	61.5
New England	335	81.	449	74.	542	70.	575	69.5
Middle States	40	10.	82	14.	131	17.	137	16.5
Southern States	10	2.	16	3.	23	3.	28	3.3
Western States	25	6.	47	8.	70	9	82	10.
Other Places	3		14		10		6	.7
	413		608		776		828	

Residences of Law Students at four dates compared.

	1865-66.		1870-71.		1875-76.		1880-81.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Massachusetts	52	29 4	57	37.	69	43	77	49.3
New England	78	44.1	83	54.	82	51.	96	61.5
Middle States	27	15.2	26	17.	15	09.	17	10.9
Southern States	24	13.5	7	05.	11	07.	12	07.7
Western States	43	24 3	33	21.	38	24.	25	16.
Other Places	5	3.	5	03	15	09.	6	4.0
Total	177		154		161		156	

There are very good reasons, partly external and partly internal, for this exceptional, and probably temporary, tendency in the Law School. Since 1850 thirty-one new law schools have been established in the United States, the whole number previously existing having been but nine; and since 1870 the required term of residence at the Harvard Law School has been doubled, an entrance examination has been enforced, and comprehensive and rigorous examinations for the degree have been instituted. It will be noticed in Table III. that the period of most rapid growth in the College was from 1865 to 1875. An increase of nearly fifty per cent in the college tuition-fee was announced in 1868, and took effect in 1869; and the fees of the other departments of the University were advanced only a little later.

II. *Comparative Statement of the Residences of Students in* 1820, 1850, 1880.

	College.						University.			
	Number.			Per Cent.			Number.		Per Cent.	
	1820-21	1850-51	1880-81.	1820-21.	1850-51.	1880-81.	1850-51.	1880-81.	1850-51.	1880-81.
Massachusetts	191	226	509	66.8	76.3	61.5	380	836	63.7	61.5
New England	225	246	575	78.6	83.1	69.5	448	978	75.2	72.1
Middle States	7	22	137	2.4	7.4	16.5	51	178	8.6	13.
Southern States	52	19	28	18.2	6.4	3.3	61	46	10 7	3.4
Western States	0	7	82	—	2.3	10.	15	130	2.6	9 6
Other Places	2	2	6	0.7	.7	.7	18	25	3.	1.8
	286	296	828				596	1357		

THE EFFECTS OF A TUITION-FEE.

So far then as the experience of a single institution may be accepted as a guide, it is to be inferred from the facts given above that a considerable tuition-fee will not prove a bar to the gradual building up of a university of national resort; that the great extent of the country presents no obstacle to such an undertaking; and that the matters of primary importance with reference to the growth of the University are excellent and abundant instruction, ample libraries, rich collections, good apparatus, an atmosphere created by a vigorous and cultivated society, and the presence of eminent scholars, who command the respect, and direct upon the institution the attention, of all educated people. The segregation within State limits, or any other narrow bounds, of the young men receiving university instruction would be a grave calamity for the United States; for the association and education in common of young men taken from all parts of the country is one of the strongest of national bonds. It is much to be wished that universities may grow up in the Western and Southern States, as well as in the Eastern, strong enough to attract students from all parts of the country, and that the German practice of migrating from one university to another may take root here.

SLOW GROWTH IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

The number of students in the College, and in the University as a whole, has not increased much during the past five years, whereas in the preceding ten years the increase was rapid. This temporary arrest of growth is by no means peculiar to this University, but has been experienced by the New England colleges in general,[1] and is probably due chiefly to the severe depression of business which lasted from the autumn of 1873 to the autumn of 1879. Other causes, for which the government of the University is responsible have, however, conspired to restrict the growth of all the professional schools of the University within this period, such as the institution of admission examinations, the lengthening of the periods of residence, and the enforcement of thorough examinations for degrees. In the College proper, on the other hand, the Faculty has had no intention of raising the standard either of admission or graduation; nevertheless the gradual introduction between 1875 and 1880 of a new and better method of testing the fitness of candidates for admission may have had some tendency to discourage teachers from presenting their pupils or intending candidates from applying for examination.

[1] In the following table the number of students in the ten institutions which belong to the Association of Colleges in New England are compared for the years 1875-76 and 1880-81. There are not so many students now in these institutions taken together as there were five years ago.

	Number of Students.	
	1875-76.	1880-81.
Harvard University	1278	1364
Yale College	1051	1037
Brown University	255	247
Dartmouth College	479	429
Williams College	170	227*
Trinity College	75	100
Amherst College	338	319
Wesleyan University	176	163
Tufts College	95	96
Boston University	627	510†
Total	4544	4512

* This increase is simultaneous with the practical abandonment of admission examinations.

† For 1879-80. The Year-book is published in March.

NEW METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

Many new methods of giving instruction, of awakening interest or enforcing attention on the part of the students, and of testing their progress, have been tried in the various departments of the University during the past ten years. Custom permits to each instructor great liberty in the choice of his methods; and so effectually has this liberty been used that in the same department of instruction — such as history, law, German, or philosophy — it has not been uncommon to find several different, and perhaps discordant, methods simultaneously in operation. The inventive activity of the instructors has undoubtedly been stimulated by the gradual abolition throughout the University of all disciplinary methods of enforcing the attendance of the students at lectures and recitations. The student now goes to the lecture-room because he is interested in the work done there; or because it is easier to accomplish the prescribed work of the course with the daily help of the instructor than in any other way; or because he finds attendance indispensable if he would pass the stated examinations; or, finally, because he is urged to attend by his friends, his parents, or the officers of the University, on the ground that attendance is both an advantage to him and a duty. If it can be reasonably maintained by the student that attendance upon the exercises of any professor is not interesting, or as profitable towards a knowledge of the subject as some other use of the same time, or indispensable for passing the examinations of the course, every inducement to attendance seems to fail; and even the parent or the friend who wishes to urge the student to attend the exercises of that instructor will have serious difficulty in giving good reasons for such advice. It follows that in all departments the instructors have felt prompted anew to make their exercises interesting, profitable, and indeed indispensable, to their students. Within the same period, a thorough system of stated written examinations, as tests of the students' attainments and progress, has been elaborated and applied throughout the University. As well-conducted periodical examinations lead students to work hard during the examination periods, and to relax their exertions when no such crisis is imminent, the instructors, recognizing this inevitable ten-

dency and feeling the importance of keeping the students up to their daily work, have been diligent in devising means to enforce the regular performance of the work which they give out from day to day. Again, the elective system, which prevails in the College and to some degree in the Law School and the Medical School, has also a tendency to make every instructor desirous of adopting the most interesting and effective method of teaching his subject, lest, in the multitude of courses open to the student's choice, his subject should be neglected.

RECITATIONS.

For these various reasons, many modifications of the simple recitation and the simple lecture of former times have been lately introduced. The main objections to the recitation, at which the students simply recite a lesson previously set in a book, are, that good scholars who have learned the lesson well, and could recite it readily, get little or no instruction from the exercise, and that the teacher examines rather than teaches; the objections to the simple lecture are, that the hearers are too often listless, and at the best completely passive, and that there is no opportunity of meeting their difficulties or enforcing the instruction given. The recitation, considered as an opportunity of examining a student to see whether he has learned the lesson of the day, and to give him a mark of merit or demerit, has well-nigh disappeared from the University. It has become for the teacher an opportunity to give conversational instruction by asking questions, addressed either to an individual or to the class, with a view to correct misapprehensions and to bring out the main points of the subject clear of the details, by explaining the author in hand, or by contravening, reinforcing, or illustrating his statements: for the student it has become an opportunity to ask questions, to receive, either in a critical or in a docile spirit, the explanations and opinions of the instructor; to review the lesson or re-examine the subject of the day; and to test occasionally his own power of translating, of stating a proposition, a case, an argument, or a demonstration, of narrating a series of events, or of describing a plant, an animal, a disease, a building, a person, or an institution. For teacher and students alike the recitation gives opportunity for personal acquaintance and a somewhat intimate intercourse. In many recitations (so called, perhaps, because a text or treatise affords a basis for the instruction) the teacher does the greater part of the work. Thus, there are recitations in Latin and Greek at which the instructors, and not the students, do all the translating; recitations in history at which the comments and illustrations of the instructor fill almost all the hour; recitations in law at which the instructor is the principal disputant in a discussion intended to elucidate and enforce a legal principle; and recitations in the modern languages at which more than half of the time is devoted by the instructor to explaining, in the language which the class is studying, the difficulties which the students have met with in the reading prescribed for the day.

LECTURES.

If, in the recitation as it now exists, there is something of the lecture, on the other hand in the lecture there is, ordinarily, a large admixture of the Socratic method. The lecturer does not read or speak continuously himself, but frequently interrupts his exposition to address a question to an individual or to the class, or to invite the class to ask questions and suggest difficulties. In subjects which deal with chains of reasoning, — like mathematics, logic, and law, — the skilful lecturer may draw from the class by successive questions the whole process of a long argument, getting a step from each student called upon. By asking a sudden question, and subsequently indicating the person who is to answer it, he may keep a large class upon the alert. There are but few courses of lectures in which the students are obliged to rely exclusively on the lectures; in most of the courses in which the instructor, either from necessity or choice, has adopted the lecture method, the students are advised to use a book, or books, for parallel reading, or are required to read specified selections from a variety of books. In many courses, both of lectures and of recitations, the instructors refer the students to a number of printed authorities much greater than the ordinary student can read; but in such cases, the instructors generally indicate the references which they consider essential or most important.

REFERENCE BOOKS.

The practice of referring a large class of students to a considerable number of different books or serials not owned by the students, but to be found in one of the libraries of the University, presents grave inconvenience. The number of accessible copies of some of the books being probably but small, a large part of the class may not get seasonable access to the designated reading; moreover, the books themselves are sure to be destroyed in a few years by excessive use upon a number of pages perhaps inconsiderable in proportion to the whole bulk of the volumes. This difficulty presents itself most frequently in the courses upon history, natural history, and law; but in the Law School some of the professors have overcome it by printing collections of the important cases on the subjects of their several courses, with the addition of summaries or elaborate indices. It is a good indirect effect of this method that it facilitates the study of original sources, and thereby tends to emancipate the student from treatises and other second-hand authorities. That this method may prove to be capable of advantageous application in other departments of instruction is much to be wished.

TAKING NOTES.

Both in recitations and lectures the practice of taking notes prevails; but various devices are employed by instructors and students to lighten the labor of note-taking. Some professors place upon the blackboard before the exercise begins the references, titles, tables, or diagrams which they wish the students to copy; others distribute to the class all such matter in manuscript, reproduced in sufficient quantities by some of the cheap copying processes; and others issue a printed syllabus of their course, more or less detailed. One professor gives his students beforehand full notes of all his lectures; and another instructor has lately authorized an advanced student to prepare elaborate notes of his lectures and distribute them in excellent printed form to such of his class as are willing to pay a moderate price for them. These various devices save the time which would otherwise be spent in dictating references, quotations, and abstracts during the lecture itself; and they also prevent in a measure the students' attention from being given to the mechanical operation of rapid writing instead of to the subject-matter of the lecture.

TESTING DAILY PROGRESS.

For the purpose of testing the daily or weekly progress of the student, and his faithfulness in keeping up with the work of each of his courses, various processes are used, in addition to the oral questioning which makes part of the regular exercises. In the languages, there are several tests of easy application from which there is no escape; such are translation at sight, writing the foreign language at dictation, and rendering dictated English into the foreign language; in the mathematics, problems connected with the subject in hand may always be given to any or all students; in history, philosophy, and political economy, an essay may be periodically demanded upon some special point, or limited topic, within the student's capacity and not beyond the range of his reading; in clinical medicine, an actual case can always be given to a student to study and report upon; in all the scientific courses, and in some others, each student can be required to give before the class, from time to time, a short lecture upon a suitable subject previously assigned to him; and in the laboratory courses, like those in chemistry, mineralogy, botany, biology, histology, physiology, and zoölogy, actual analyses, determinations, or dissections are sure tests of the student's skill and knowledge. The following simple method is of universal application, but requires much labor on the part of the instructor. At the beginning of the hour, the instructor announces a question or problem connected with the subject of the previous lecture; each student immediately answers the question or solves the problem, in writing, upon a block of paper which he keeps at the lecture-room for this purpose; and at the end of five minutes the answers or solutions are torn from the blocks and handed to the instructor, who then proceeds with his lecture for the day. He subsequently looks over as many of the answers or solutions as he can. All these various methods are in present use in the University; by one or more of them, any instructor can soon make himself acquainted with the quality of all the students who attend his instruction, unless they be exceptionally numerous.

THE CONFERENCE.

That the recitation method and the lecture method have each some peculiar advantages is to be inferred, both from the long use of the two methods separately and from the present endeavors to combine the two in a single exercise. This exercise, the resultant of the two diverging methods, may perhaps be best described by a word already used in the Theological and Medical Schools and in the graduate department, but not as yet in the other departments, — the word "conference," signifying a meeting for the serious consideration and discussion, under the guidance and criticism of a teacher, of a text, topic, or treatise previously studied. While this form of University exercise more and more prevails, there are still many occasions for the use of the pure lecture method: as, for example, in imparting information which is inaccessible to the students in print, — perhaps because the material is original, or because the sources of information are in a language unknown to them, or because the instructor prefers a novel order of topics, or develops his successive subjects in proportions unlike those of any accessible treatise or text-book, — in giving rapid and elegant translations from other languages into English; and in summing up long descriptions, arguments, narratives, or expositions. The illustrated lecture, though in an abbreviated form, is an essential part of most laboratory courses of instruction; for the students must be shown how to use their tools, to handle specimens, to keep notes, and to observe with accuracy and system. In many courses in natural science, including medicine, a short, descriptive lecture is given at the opening of each laboratory exercise; but in other courses the descriptive lecture is given after, not before, the students have made, under the personal supervision of the instructor, their experiments, observations, or dissections upon the subject or object in hand. Some teachers of science think that students should be told, before they look at a natural object, normal or morbid, what they ought to see; others think that they should first try to see for themselves, and then be told what they ought to have seen. The two methods are good, each for its own end: the first is the quickest way to fix in the memory natural appearances as useful facts; the second, to acquire strong pow-

ers of observation. The first is of great use in teaching medicine; the latter, in training naturalists.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The Corporation adopted, on the 31st of May, 1880, new rules with regard to leave of absence for professors and assistant professors. For some years previous to 1869, the practice had been to grant occasional leave of absence, the professor selecting and paying his substitute, but receiving his usual salary. This practice having given rise to serious complaints, and being obviously open to grave objections, the Corporation went to the opposite extreme, and enacted that whenever a professor had leave of absence his salary should stop altogether. Being now satisfied that a more liberal policy will be as much for the interest of the University as for the advantage of the professors, the Corporation have decided that they will grant occasional leave of absence for one year on half-pay, provided that no professor have such leave oftener than once in seven years; that the applications in any one year be reasonable in number, and properly distributed among the different departments; and that the object of the professor in asking leave of absence be health, rest, study, or the prosecution of original work in literature or science.

RETIRING ALLOWANCES.

During the year 1879–80, two plans for providing retiring allowances for University officers were carefully studied by the members of the Corporation, and the professors, assistant professors, and other officers of similar grades. The first plan, which was based upon several existing French systems, provided annuities by means of compulsory annual reserves from salaries, supplemented by equal annual appropriations from the treasury of the University, and accumulated for terms of years which would ordinarily have been long; the second was based upon the English government system, and simply provided a retiring allowance, varying, according to circumstances, from one third to two thirds of the recipient's last annual salary in full activity. The first plan commended itself to a large majority of the instructors; but was opposed, for various reasons, by an influential minority, and at last was rejected by the Corporation, partly because it was not acceptable to all the persons intended to be benefited, and partly because it would have devolved upon the Corporation the constant care of deposits, large in the aggregate, belonging to individuals in their service, liable consequently to taxation and attachment, and conferring upon the owners a right of criticism and complaint touching the financial management of the University such as no individuals now possess. The second plan was simpler, called for no sacrifice of present income on the part of the professors, and laid no new responsibilities upon the Corporation; after being before the professors and assistant professors for several months, and receiving their almost unanimous approval, it was entered upon the records of the Corporation, on the 29th of November, 1880, "for the purpose of exemplifying what the present Corporation, after careful consultation with the present professors and assistant professors, regard as a suitable system" of retiring allowances.

RETIRING ALLOWANCE FUND.

In July, 1879, Mr. George Baty Blake sent one thousand dollars to the President and Fellows, as a contribution towards a pension fund; and, in the spring of 1880, a distinguished graduate of the College informed the President that he intended to give ten thousand dollars for that general purpose, whenever the Corporation, after consultation with the professors, should have arrived at a system of administration which commended itself to their judgment. Since the action of the President and Fellows on the 29th of November last, this gentleman has contributed twenty thousand dollars to the "Retiring Allowance Fund." This fund is, therefore, fairly started; and those friends of the University who think that its interests would be greatly subserved by the establishment of a system of retiring allowances, may be assured that contributions for that purpose will be gladly received, and forthwith carried to an accumulating fund.

GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS.

The first appointments to graduate fellowships were made in 1869, when the Harris and the Graduates' fellowships, both of which are in the gift of the College Faculty, became available. In 1874, the Kirkland fellowship and three Parker fellowships, all in the gift of the Academic Council, were established. Since 1878, there have been four Parker fellowships. Twenty-eight persons in all have enjoyed these fellowships, of whom seven are now holding them. Of the remaining twenty-one persons, there are, —

In the service of the University (1 asst. prof., 3 tutors, 3 instructors, one assistant at the Museum)	8
Professors in other Universities	2
Instructor in another University	1
Lawyers (2 in Boston, 1 in New York)	3
Minister	1
Assistant in the U. S. Geological Survey	1
Teachers	3
Health Impaired	1
Dead	1
Total	21

Beside the eight persons now in the service of the University, four of the others served the College as teachers for periods varying from one year to six.

THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL.

For the first time there accompanies this Report a report from the Secretary of the Academic Council upon the action of the Council during the year concerning the instruction of graduates, the appointments to fellowships, and the conferring of the

degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science. Professor Peirce avails himself of this occasion to give an interesting *résumé* of the successive steps which have been taken in regard to advanced instruction at the University, since the establishment of the Lawrence Scientific School in 1847.

TWO NEW PROFESSORSHIPS.

It was chiefly to strengthen and enrich the department of graduate instruction that the Corporation ventured in May, 1880, upon the creation of two new professorships, — a professorship of classical philology and a professorship of Sanskrit, — calling from Yale College the professor of Greek to fill the first chair, and from the Johns Hopkins University the "associate" in Sanskrit to fill the second. Simultaneously an eminent scholar in the Semitic languages was appointed to the vacant Hancock professorship. The Corporation expected from these new appointments not only an increase in the quantity and variety of the most advanced instruction in philology, but an increased interest in the whole department of graduate instruction on the part both of teachers and students; and these expectations have not been disappointed. In creating the two new chairs, they deliberately ran some risk of temporarily carrying the annual expenditures of the College above the receipts; but they took this responsibility in the belief that the interests of the College, — the pecuniary interests as well as the higher, — would best be promoted by this action. They were convinced that the prestige of the University was to be maintained and its influence increased, quite as much by amplifying the highest instruction, which is necessarily given to a few, as by improving the lower, which is sought by many. Indeed, they believed that there was no way of strengthening the institution as a whole so sure as that of strengthening and developing it in its highest departments of instruction.

RESIDENT GRADUATES.

Early in the year the Corporation ordered that no person should be considered a resident graduate after the close of the year 1879-80 unless he was registered as a student in some department of the University. The object of this vote was to insure that the title "resident graduate" should no longer be used to describe merely a graduate who found it convenient to live in Cambridge and use the library for a fee of five dollars (as many do), but should invariably denote a graduate who is actually receiving instruction.

PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS WITH ACADEMIC DEGREES.

It is interesting to observe from time to time the progress of the professional schools in regard to the previous education of their students. The following tables show how many members of each of the three principal professional schools had received academic degrees in each of the years since the close of the Civil War. About three fifths of the Divinity students, two thirds of the Law students, and nearly one half of the Medical students now hold academic degrees. The Divinity School has recovered from a serious lapse in this respect; the Law School has the best position of the three schools; but the Medical School has made the greatest gain.

Number of Bachelors of Arts in the Divinity, Law, and Medical Schools since 1865-66.

	Divinity School.			Law School.			Medical School.		
Year.	Students.	Bachelors[1]	Per Cent.	Students.	Bachelors.	Per Cent.	Students.	Bachelors.	Per Cent.
1865-66	14	10	71.	177	87	49.1	244	51	20.9
1866-67	15	6	40.	115	50	43 5	303	76	25.
1867-68	23	8	35.	125	56	45.2	330	83	25.
1868-69	19	5	26.	138	63	45.6	308	65	21.1
1869-70	36	5	14.	120	57	47.5	306	68	22 2
1870-71	37	9	24.	154	69	44.2	301	64	21.2
1871-72	30	11	36.	134	69	51.1	196[2]	55	28.
1872-73	20	6	30.	113	63	55.8	170	50	29.4
1873-74	22	12	54.	138	84	60.9	175	62	35 4
1874-75	20	9	45.	139	77	55.4	198	81	42.1
1875-76	19	11	58.	161	90	55 9	192	78	40 6
1876-77	23	12	52.	187	110	58 8	226	93	41 1
1877-78	22	14	64.	189	119	63.	212[3]	88	41.5
1878-79	23	17	74.	160	105	65.6	238	100	41.6
1879-80	23	15	65.	165	110	66.6	251	117	46 6
1880-81	23	13	56.5	156	109	69.8	241	115	47.7

In 1877 the course of the Law School was extended to three years, and an examination for admission was required of all who had not received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Since that time those who do not wish to take the regular course for a degree have been admitted as special students. The proportion of Bachelors of Arts, among the regular and special students respectively, is shown in the following table: —

	Regular Students.	Bachelors.	Per Cent.
1877-78	163	114	70.
1878-79	118	97	82 2
1879-80	127	109	85 8
1880-81	127	105	82 6
	Special Students.	**Bachelors.**	**Per Cent.**
1877-78	26	5	19 1
1878-79	42	8	19.
1879-80	38	1	02.6
1880-81	29	4	14.1

REVISION OF COLLEGE REGULATIONS.

The main work of the College Faculty during 1879-80 was a thorough revision of the regulations. The principal improvements effected were the reduction in the number of enumerated offences and specific prohibitions; the striking out of all regulations which suggested that a certain number of

[1] The degrees of Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Philosophy, Civil Engineer, and Doctor of Philosophy, are counted as equivalent to that of Bachelor of Arts.

[2] In 1871 the winter and summer sessions were thrown together, and the course extended to fill three years.

[3] In September, 1877, the first examination for admission was held.

failures, defaults, or transgressions would bring neither reproof nor loss; the modification of the penalty called "dropping"; the adoption of the theory of crediting the student with the work which he has done towards winning the degree, rather than charging him with his deficiencies; and the settlement upon a basis uniform for the whole College of the long-debated questions concerning compulsory or voluntary attendance. In the Report of the Dean of the College will be found a clear and full exposition of the action taken by the Faculty, and of the views and purposes of that body on these subjects. It must be confessed that the College regulations have been in a state of constant change for eleven years past. Hardly was one change made than another was proposed, and every adjustment seemed only provisional. At last, however, some solid ground seems to have been reached; and it may reasonably be expected that the regulations will remain for a considerable time without fundamental alterations. If any one thinks it strange that it has taken years to bring Harvard College to adopt methods of discipline which younger institutions have no difficulty in adopting in a day, let him consider that every important change in the regulations of an old and large college involves a change of habits for a considerable number of unusually conservative persons, and perhaps an abrupt departure from valued traditions.

REDUCTION OF CLASSES BETWEEN ENTRANCE AND GRADUATION.

In the Report for 1876–77 (p. 27) a table was given which showed the net annual reduction of number in eight classes, beginning with the Freshman class of 1859–70. This table is continued below, and a comparison of the figures concerning the eight classes for which the returns are complete is appended.

CLASS OF 1878.

	Number.	Loss in per cent from original number.
October, 1874	197	
" 1875	182	8.
" 1876	175	11.
" 1877	168	15.
Recommended for a degree	143	27.4

CLASS OF 1879.

October, 1875	252	
" 1876	222	12.
" 1877	208	17.5
" 1878	200	20.6
Recommended for a degree	181	25.4

CLASS OF 1880.

October, 1876	232	
" 1877	198	14.5
" 1878	174	25.
" 1879	171	26.3
Recommended for a degree	161	30.6

CLASS OF 1881.

October, 1877	239	
" 1878	218	8.8
" 1879	201	15.9
" 1880	195	18.4

CLASS OF 1882.

October, 1878	227	
" 1879	196	13.7
" 1880	186	18.

CLASS OF 1883.

October, 1879	245	
" 1880	204	16.7

	No. on entering.	No. recommended for a degree.	Loss per cent.
Class of 1873	148	130	12.
" 1874	189	158	16.
" 1875	194	133	31.
" 1876	176	135	23.
" 1877	217	167	23.
" 1878	197	143	27.4
" 1879	252	188	25.4
" 1880	232	161	30.6

STUDENTS LEAVING COLLEGE.

The loss exhibited in these tables is the difference between the number of persons who leave the class each year from all causes and the number who are admitted to the class with advanced standing. It represents a serious number of failures in the College career, some from moral infirmity, some from mental incapacity, others from physical disability, and others still from lack of money. The proportional number of failures to graduate at the end of the Senior year is not increasing; but the total percentage loss during the four years of the College course is now much larger than it was before 1875. It represents, of course, a serious loss of tuition-fees for the College. The Dean reports that the number of students who left College in 1879–80 on account of pecuniary embarrassments was smaller than in any of the two or three preceding years.

CHOICE OF STUDIES.

The statements of the Dean concerning the choices of studies made during their college course by the first forty scholars in the class of 1880, and concerning the relative amount of attention given by the three upper classes in 1874–75 and 1879–80 respectively to the different subjects or departments in which instruction was offered, are commended to the attention of all who wish to study the effects of the elective system.

NEW ENDOWMENT OF THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

In the Report for 1877–78, an estimate was given of the amount of additional endowment which the Divinity School needed in order to maintain five professorships and one instructorship. On the supposition that the Bussey Trust would give the School $4,000 a year, the amount needed was stated to be $127,000. The Bussey Trust yielded only $1,752.64 for the Divinity School in 1879–80; but there is good promise of a substantial increase of income during the current year from the real estate belonging to this Trust. Since the spring of 1879, $140,000 have been contributed for the further endowment of the School without conditions of any sort; and the subscription-list will be found to be unusually interesting because of the great variety of

occupation and condition represented among the numerous contributors. It is probable that the Parkman professorship can be filled at the beginning of the ensuing year, provided that a suitable candidate for the chair be found.

LITIGATION CONCERNING THEOLOGICAL TRUSTS.

In the last annual Report[1] (pages 22–24) an account was given of the historical relation of the University to theological instruction, and of the efforts made by the Corporation and Overseers in 1852–55 to transfer to other hands their trusts for the support of theological education, — efforts which resulted in an adverse decision of the Supreme Court in November, 1855. The President, in conclusion, cited the opinion of the Court, and being ignorant of the fact, afterwards brought to his knowledge, that there were subsequent proceedings quite equal in importance to those which he had described, he ended the statement with these words: "It is obvious that under these circumstances the Corporation do not, and cannot, regard the question of maintaining theological instruction in the University as an open one. They have too lately been authoritatively instructed as to their duties in that regard." This conclusion was true of the Corporation of 1856, as of the Corporation of 1879, in the obvious sense that they recognized it as their duty, under existing legislation and judicial decisions, to maintain theological instruction; but it was not true in another possible, though unintended, sense, — namely, that the Corporation of 1856 and their successors resigned themselves without further struggles to the discharge of the theological trusts which they or their predecessors had accepted. On the contrary, accepting the decision of 1855 only as proof that they could not get relief from the Court itself, they shortly took measures to procure from the Legislature an Act to enable them to resign their trusts concerning theological education; and in March, 1858, such an Act was passed and approved. This Act in the first section authorized the Corporation to resign these trusts and in the second section empowered the Supreme Court to appoint another trustee. On the 24th of December, 1858, the President and Fellows by an entry in their records formally resigned the trusts, the resignation to take effect whenever the Supreme Court should, upon the petition of the President and Fellows with the consent of the Board of Overseers, accept such resignation. On the 27th of January, 1859, the Overseers consented to the resignation and to the presentation of a petition to the Court. At the March term, 1859, the petition of the President and Fellows was presented, — a very thorough paper in which the whole case was set forth at length by learned counsel. The Society for promoting Theological Education had been designated, in the Act of 1858 and in the petition of the President and Fellows, as a suitable trustee in their stead; but at the October term, 1859, this Society appeared to protest against the acceptance of the resignation of the President and Fellows, and to show cause why their petition should not be granted. The cause was elaborately argued in June, 1860, by F. C. Loring for the President and Fellows, and Benjamin F. Thomas for the Society. The validity of the Act of 1858 was called in question, and the arguments of counsel taking a wide range, it appeared that the principles involved in the case were far-reaching, and that the responsibility of deciding it would be heavy. Up to 1865 no decision had been made by the Court. On the 9th of September, 1865, the President and Fellows voted to withdraw their petition and discontinue the suit; and they were finally allowed to do so by the Court: but in March, 1866, they were ordered, after arguments on both sides about the costs, to pay all the costs of the litigation. All these proceedings between 1856 and 1866 were therefore abortive; but the decision of 1855 was by no means the last word upon the subject, as the President supposed when he wrote the sentences quoted above from the Report of 1878–79.

[1] See *The Harvard Register*, Vol. I, No. 2 (Jan. 15, 1880), pp. 21–23.

CRAWFORD HOWELL TOY.

In May last Crawford Howell Toy, LL.D., was elected Hancock Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental languages, and Dexter Lecturer on Biblical Literature in place of Professor Edward J. Young, resigned. Dr. Toy's affiliations were with the Baptist denomination; but he was chosen, without regard to his denominational connection, on the simple ground that he was the most eminent scholar in the Semitic languages to be procured.

FAULTY PRACTICES OF THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

The Faculty propose to adhere to the policy of declining to promise pecuniary aid in advance, and of withholding such aid from all but successful students. Their correspondence on this subject shows that the practices of most of the theological seminaries in regard to pecuniary aid are very faulty. The seminaries bid against each other for young mendicants who think that the community owes them a theological education. A surer way to degrade the Protestant ministry, and destroy its influence, could hardly have been devised.

THE LAW SCHOOL.

The Law School is safely accomplishing the great change from a two years' to a three years' course of study. In consequence of the progressive diminution in the net income of the Bussey Trust Fund after deducting the annuities (one fourth of which residue comes to the Law School), from $35,349.96 in 1873–74 to $7,010.58 in 1879–80, it has not been possible to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Bradley at the close of the year

1878–79. The four remaining professors, with the help of an instructor in torts, have given all the instruction of the full three years' course. The School rather more than met its expenses in 1879–80; so that, if the net income of the Bussey Fund recovers in part from its abnormal depression, it will probably be possible to appoint a fifth professor.

CHANGES IN THE LAW SCHOOL.

Between the year 1869–70 and the year 1879–80, the following changes have been wrought in this School: —

1. Examinations for the degree have been instituted. 2. The period of study for the degree has been lengthened from eighteen months to three years. 3. The tuition-fee has been raised from $100 to $150. 4. An examination for admission has been established. These measures are all restrictive, and it is obvious that the standard of the School must have been greatly raised. In the mean time the number of professors has been permanently increased from three to four (at one time five), a Librarian has been added to the staff of the School, and $34,062.99 have been spent for the increase of the Library. How have these improvements been paid for? The endowment of the School, apart from the Bussey Fund, is very small, and has not been increased since 1869–70. With the exception of the gift of $500 from the late Judge Benjamin R. Curtis for the purchase of books, not a dollar has been given to the School since 1869–70. The following statement shows that the source of the prosperity of the School is the increase of tuition-fees, although the increase in the number of students is only about thirty per cent during the past eleven years: —

	1869–70.	1879–80.
Income from endowment (including one fourth the net income of the Bussey Trust)	$10,154 87	$4,786 15
Receipts from students	11,525.00	23,701.24
Total	$21,679.87	$28,487.39

THE NEED OF A NEW BUILDING.

This department of the University has certainly helped itself: it now deserves to be helped. Its building is inadequate in every respect. There is but one lecture-room, so that two classes have been this year obliged, at great inconvenience, to resort to lecture-rooms which chanced to be temporarily vacant in University Hall; the very valuable Library is exposed to destruction by fire; the situation of the building is such that the lectures are much disturbed by the noise from the streets; and neither professors nor students can be properly accommodated in the Library. A new building upon a new site is urgently needed.

ADMISSION EXAMINATION AT THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The Medical School has added to Latin and physics, — the subjects of its former examination for admission, — English and any one of the five subjects, French, German, algebra, plane geometry, and botany. The examination for admission was first held in 1877; and its good effects were so soon manifested that the Faculty were ready, after only three years' experience, to add to the requisitions.

SOCIAL STANDING OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

A public discussion on the social standing of physicians and surgeons attracted some attention during the past year both in England and in this country. Until very recent years, the medical profession in both these countries was accessible to persons of no academic training whatever, and in the United States it is so still. An American physician or surgeon may be, and often is, a coarse and uncultivated person, devoid of intellectual interests outside of his calling, and quite unable to either speak or write his mother tongue with accuracy. What wonder if under these circumstances the degree of Doctor of Medicine has not heretofore been universally accepted as a passport to refined society? It is notorious that medical students have been as a rule a rougher class of young men than other professional students of similar age. In this University, until the reformation of the School in 1870–71, the medical students were noticeably inferior in bearing, manners, and discipline to the students of other departments; they are now indistinguishable from other students. A corresponding change in the medical profession at large would be effected in twenty years, if all the important medical schools of the country should institute a reasonable examination for admission.

FOUR YEARS' COURSE AT THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The Medical Faculty adopted, in 1879–80, a plan for a four years' course of study, in preparation for the degree, — a course which they recommend to all students, but do not prescribe. This measure has grave inconveniences; for it makes it necessary to maintain in the School a three years' course and a four years' course at the same time. The four years' course is not made by simply adding another year to the three years' course, but differs from the three years' course in important respects from the beginning of the third year, and differs somewhat even in the second year. Two full years from October, 1880, must therefore elapse before there can be a proper fourth year's class, composed of persons who have planned from the beginning of the second year to remain four years in the School. Again, so long as it is possible to get the degree in three years, some students will crowd their studies into that period, in spite of the advice of the Faculty, to their own disadvantage and the injury of the School. Furthermore, the trouble and cost of maintaining the two courses simultaneously are much greater than the trouble and cost of maintaining the longer of the two courses by itself. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the Faculty pre-

ferred to maintain the three years' course for the present, and to make the adoption of the four years' course optional with the student. They believed that the advantages of the four years' course would be so conspicuous that all the more intelligent students, who were not straitened in their circumstances, would adopt it, and that the School would thus gradually pass from one system to the other without suffering any very serious reduction of numbers. These reasonable anticipations can hardly fail to be realized in due time. The advantages of the four years' course over that of three years are a better distribution of studies, greater thoroughness of treatment on the part of the instructors, less pressure of work upon the students, and, above all, more and better clinical instruction.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

The Faculty being persuaded that the value of clinical instruction depends very much upon the student's being as near to the patient as the instructor is, and having opportunity to feel, listen, or probe for himself, just as the physician or surgeon does, proposed that the clinical instruction of the fourth year should be given to very small sections; and they are carrying this plan into effect during the current year. A patient placed on a revolving table, and turned slowly round in the focus of a large amphitheatre containing three or four hundred students, supplies, it may be, an interesting illustration for a lecture, but affords the students only very imperfect practice in that acute and accurate observation upon which the correct diagnosis of disease depends. The most valuable clinical instruction is that which two or three students at a time receive from a skilful instructor, who allows them to see, touch, and listen for themselves. If it be said that it is impossible to give such personal instruction in a large school without a great number of clinical instructors, the answer is twofold: first, that the number of clinical instructors ought to be as large as the community can well supply; and, secondly, that the University should be more concerned to have a very good school of medicine than a very large one. The Faculty fully realize that the task to which they have this year addressed themselves is a difficult one; but their experience during the past ten years, in similar attempts to improve medical education, encourages them to expect a favorable issue in their present undertaking. They confidently rely upon the co-operation of intelligent students, and of observant parents who have sons in the School, and upon the support of all the best-educated part of the medical profession.

ATTENDANCE AT THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

There will be found in the Report of the Dean of the Medical School a table, continued from the Report of 1878–79, page 90, which shows how many terms (half-years) had been spent in the School by the graduates of each year from 1872 to 1880, inclusive. The improvement in this respect within nine years is extraordinary. In 1872, only five per cent of the graduates had spent three years in the School, and but fourteen per cent more had spent two years in the School; forty-eight per cent of the graduates had spent only one year in the School, and thirty-two per cent more only a year and a half. In the three years, 1878, 1879, and 1880, eighty-six per cent of the graduates had spent three years in the School, only two graduates out of one hundred and sixty-three had been in the School but one year (and one of these men had previously graduated at another school), and only two others but a year and a half; the rest had been in the School either two years or two years and a half. In these statements, a year means the academic year of nine months. The clinical opportunities and laboratory facilities in a well-situated and well-equipped medical school being much greater than any practitioner can give a private pupil, the table referred to contains strong evidence of rapid improvement in the training which the graduates have received. It would be interesting to get the corresponding facts from some of the other medical schools of the country; but they are never published.

NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

In April last, an admirably situated lot on Boylston and Exeter Streets was bought for the School at a cost of $83,325.00; and the plans of the building to be erected there are now being studied. It is proposed to retain the old building in North Grove Street, and to give there the greater part of the instruction of the third and fourth years of the course, transferring to the new building the departments of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, histology, and pathological anatomy, the lectures on surgery, and the Warren Museum. Since 1875, the School has laid up $53,522.32; and of the subscription raised in 1874–75, with its accumulations, there remains, after paying for the site on Boylston Street, about $90,000. To build and furnish the new building and refit the old will doubtless cost more than the remaining balance of the subscription; but the Corporation and Faculty will be loath to see the savings of the past five years consumed in building, so long as the permanent funds of the School remain, as they now are, insignificant in amount ($58,061.94).

THE DENTAL SCHOOL.

The Dental School continues to be maintained by its professors and clinical instructors working without compensation. Its friends are now making an attempt to raise for it the moderate sum of $30,000, to pay off its debt, improve its accommodations, and provide a small fund the income of which would meet its current expenses. There are hundreds of well-to-do persons in this community for whom skil-

ful dentistry has cured pain, maintained or renewed the capacity of enjoying food, prevented premature change of the features, preserved the natural speech, and even prolonged life itself. These are important services which may be very appropriately acknowledged by contributing to the Dental School Fund.

Dr. Arthur T. Cabot having been obliged to resign the position of Instructor in Oral Pathology and Surgery after two years of gratuitous service, the School was so fortunate as to obtain the services of Charles S. Minot, S.D., in that capacity.

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

In the catalogue for 1879–80, and again in the catalogue of the current year, it was conspicuously stated that persons who are not candidates for a degree may enter the Lawrence Scientific School as special students, at any time, without examination, and avail themselves of its advantages to whatever extent they see fit. The next paragraph in the catalogue stated that students in the Scientific School may, if found competent, pursue any of the courses of instruction given in the other departments of the University, except exercises carried on in the special laboratories, without additional charge. The statement about special students was a revival of an invitation which stood for many years in the announcements of the Scientific School, but which had latterly disappeared in some accidental manner. The succeeding paragraph merely described a special application of a rule which is in force throughout the University. It follows from these two announcements, taken together, that any person may register as a student in the Scientific School, pay the full fee of $150 a year, and take any courses of instruction, in the whole University, which he is competent to pursue.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

There is no inducement to enter the Scientific School as a special student in order to pursue theological, legal, or medical studies, because special students are admitted directly to those three professional schools; but it is sometimes an object for a young man to gain admission to courses given in the College by registering himself as a Scientific student, since direct admission to the College without examination is only granted to persons twenty-one years of age who are not candidates for a degree (unmatriculated students). By entering the Scientific School as a special student, a person who is not twenty-one years of age may obtain access to College courses of instruction; and there is nothing to prevent such a student from devoting himself wholly to College courses, — to Latin and Greek, for example, — if he can satisfy the instructors whose courses he wishes to attend that he will not be a hinderance in their classes. The number of special students in the School increased slightly in 1879–80, and considerably at the opening of the current year. Among them are a few students whose chief work does not lie in the Scientific School. As it is undesirable that the legitimate practices of one Faculty should enable students to evade the legitimate regulations of another, either the practice of the Scientific Faculty in regard to special students, or the regulations of the College Faculty in regard to unmatriculated students, ought to be reconsidered.

SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS.

In the spring of 1880, the President and Fellows voted to maintain in the Scientific School, for the benefit of male graduates of the State Normal Schools, scholarships of the annual value of $150 each, not exceeding eight in number at any one time. These scholarships are to be divided among the normal schools in such manner as the State Board of Education may from time to time determine, and the appointments are to be made in the first instance for one year on the recommendation of the principals of the schools. Reappointments are to be recommended by the Scientific Faculty. This action on the part of the Corporation received the approval of the Board of Education, and with their co-operation the first appointment was made at the beginning of the current year.

THE BOTANIC GARDEN.

On October 6, 1879, George L. Goodale, M.D., Professor of Botany, was appointed Director of the Botanic Garden, in execution of the purpose of the Corporation, formed in the preceding year, to place the administration of the Garden again in the hands of the principal teacher of Botany. Dr. Goodale now presents the first annual Report upon the Garden as a distinct department. It will be observed that considerable gifts have been made to the Garden by old and new friends, and that a beginning has been made towards procuring for it a substantial endowment. The Director estimates that a fund of $80,000 is needed in addition to the existing funds, in order to put the Garden upon a firm foundation. Towards this new endowment, more than $20,000 were subscribed in 1879–80. The Overseers have recognized the importance of the Garden as an aid in giving botanical instruction at the University, as a scientific collection open to the public, and as an instrument of research, by appointing a standing committee to visit it and to report annually upon its condition and needs.

THE BUSSEY INSTITUTION.

The income of the Bussey Institution from the Bussey Trust Fund fell in 1879–80 to $3,505.30, of which $3,000 were due in virtue of a contract to the Instructor in Farming. Professor Storer received $500 and Professor Slade $250 from the tuition-fees as their entire compensation for the year; Messrs. Burgess and Faxon generously gave the Institution their valuable services as Instructors; Mr. Watson, the Instructor in Horticulture, received $600 provided by means of a special subscription; and Mr.

Ford received $350 from a similar source. The necessary expenses of the stone building, the greenhouses, and the dissecting-room, were met by the income of the Building Fund, and a small credit balance was carried forward to the current year. The instruction provided was never before so ample and excellent as it was in 1879–80; and all the teachers of last year are again serving the Institution during the current year, Mr. Edward Burgess continuing to give the School his services as Instructor in Entomology.

The rents of the warehouses and other buildings for business purposes in which the Bussey Trust is invested have improved during the current year, and it is probable that the Institution has seen its worst days. Only five years ago, it had an income from the Bussey Trust of $17,155.92.

THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM.

The Director of the Arnold Arboretum has been forced to postpone the permanent planting of the trees which he has been raising in nurseries, because the negotiations with the City of Boston for a joint occupancy of the Arboretum by the University and the City are still pending. He has turned his attention, meanwhile, to the preparation of an economic museum of trees and woods, and of an herbarium of ligneous plants. These collections are under the charge of Assistant John Robinson.

THE LIBRARY.

The Librarian's Report[1] shows that the Library is growing rapidly, and that the use of the books increases. Good progress has been made in rearranging the books by subjects in the new stack, and the catalogue has received more than the usual amount of study. The bibliographical publications of the Library have been small, from lack of money to pay for the printing. For this reason, also, the energies of the Librarian have been in good degree diverted to other literary labor. The administration and service of the Library now cost the College proper about $20,000 a year, this large sum being taken directly from the College tuition-fees. No other department makes any contribution to the support of the Library; although all departments use it freely, as the statistics in the Librarian's Report demonstrate. An adequate endowment of the Library would immediately set free this $20,000, which could be used — to quote the admirable terms in which the Rev. Daniel Austin lately left a legacy of $7,000 to the President and Fellows — "for some good College purpose or purposes, at the discretion of the College government or their successors." As the level of the instruction given at the University rises above the elementary grades, the Library is seen more and more clearly to be the one thing essential to the life and growth of the whole Institution. To endow the administration and service of the Library would, therefore, be to render to the University the most lasting and fruitful of services. Meanwhile the heavy outlay made by the College for the Library is not to be grudged; for it is the most necessary and remunerative of expenditures.

On the 14th of June, 1880, the Corporation ordered, in accordance with the wishes of the Board of Overseers, that the Library be opened on Sundays for the use of students, from and after the beginning of the next academic year, from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M., or sunset if earlier.

[1] From it the Editor has taken the following tabulated statement of the accessions during the past year, and the extent of the various departments at present.

Departments.	Volumes added.	Extent in	
		Volumes	Pamphlets.
Gore Hall	4,782	187,300	180,000
Law School	935	19,909	2,700
Scientific School	53	2,319	200
Divinity School	854	19,100	
Medical School	0	2,000	
Museum of Zoölogy	772	14,098	8,500
Observatory	372	2,672	3,000
Botanic Garden	80	3,100	1,300
Bussey Institution	96	2,200	800
Peabody Museum	103	425	560
	7,247	253,123	199,060

Of the accessions to the Gore Hall collection, 1,602 were by gift, a part of the most important of which came from the library of the late Dr. Charles Pickering (1823), and of those to the Divinity School collection a portion came from the library of the late Josiah Dunham Hedge (1828).

THE OBSERVATORY.

The publications of the Observatory have been issued during the past five years at the unprecedented rate of more than a volume a year, and if there were money to defray the cost of printing this rate of publication could be maintained; for the five-year subscription has rendered it possible annually to make, reduce, and prepare for publication a great number of observations.

The Director, having wisely selected the physical side of astronomy as a principal field of labor, has planned his investigations in such a way that persons of little skill can do a large share of the work; has devised new instruments capable of yielding, with rapidity and certainty, results of an accuracy suited to the nature of the research in hand; has distributed the force at his command judiciously between observation, reduction, and publication; and has prosecuted both the scientific and the administrative work of the establishment with a contagious ardor. For the credit of American astronomy it is to be hoped that the means of publishing the results of their devoted labors will be placed at the disposal of the Director and his associates.

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY.

The Report of the Curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy should be read by every one who is interested in the development of natural

history at the University; for it sets in a clear light the following objects which the Curator is unweariedly pursuing: —

1. He is enriching the Museum from time to time by buying, as occasion offers, special collections of ascertained value. 2. He is making and promoting researches in zoölogy and geology, and publishing them in the Bulletins and Memoirs of the Museum. 3. He is enlarging the building to gain space for new exhibition-rooms, which will permit the systematic arrangement and suitable display of such portions of the collections as are adapted to public exhibition. 4. As fast as these rooms are finished, he is causing well-arranged collections to be displayed in them. 5. He is still further enlarging the building, in order to provide adequate laboratories and lecture-rooms for the elementary and advanced classes in zoölogy and geology, and working-rooms for special students of these subjects. For the accomplishment of these objects, he has at his disposition the income of the permanent funds of the Museum, which now amount to $550,732.11. This income being entirely insufficient to carry on the work at a rate satisfactory to the Curator, he himself provides whatever further sums his undertakings require. The Museum building is now 312 feet long, with an average width of about 70 feet, and is five stories in height beside the basement and attic. The northern wing and the northwestern corner-block are externally completed.

EXAMINATIONS FOR WOMEN.

The examinations for women which the University has conducted since 1874 were fundamentally changed near the close of the year 1879–80, at the instance of the ladies who had taken the warmest interest in them. The original examinations did not closely resemble the examinations for admission to the colleges for men; in some respects they were easier, and in others much harder; in general they were more thorough; there was a greater number of options, and at the advanced examination a possibility of concentrating study upon single lines. The examinations as a whole did not represent existing courses of study either in girls' schools or in women's colleges, and they set up an unusual standard which very few young women could find means to reach. Since 1874, several institutions which propose to give a collegiate education to women have come into existence, and have to some extent prescribed the course of study in secondary or preparatory schools for girls. To the persons who have arranged the courses of study in these new institutions, it has seemed safest simply to copy the arrangements of an ordinary college for men, faults and all; and especially to have an admission examination much like the conventional entrance examination of a New England college for men. It is thus made easy for the numerous high schools and academies which fit boys for college to fit girls too; for no new subjects need be taught for the girls' sake, and no new demands need be made upon the teachers. In conformity with this general tendency, and the specific wish of the Committee of the Women's Education Association, which has borne the cost of the Harvard Examinations for Women from the beginning, those examinations will hereafter be nearly identical with the examinations for admission to Harvard College. Professor Dunbar, chairman of the committee of the College Faculty on the Examinations for Women, has presented a detailed report upon the examinations of the last two years.

THE DR. MARTYN PAINE BEQUEST.

The proceeds of the bequest of Dr. Martyn Paine, of New York, amounting to $24,207.02, were received in the spring of 1880. As the testator directs that the fund shall be invested in United States or State stocks, or in mortgages, and that no part of the fund shall be used until the annual income shall amount to $8,000, it is not probable that any use can be made of the bequest before 1920. The primary objects of the trust are scholarships, the purchase of books for the Library, and prize treatises. The first two objects have been for twenty-five years the commonest form of gift to the College, and therefore call for no remark; but the provisions of the will about the prize treatises are peculiar and interesting. Dr. Paine provides that, when the income of the fund has reached $8,000, $1,500 a year be set aside and invested by itself, and that the amount thus accumulated in four years be used as follows: $5,000 for a quadrennial prize, $1,000 for the compensation of the judges, $500 for the President of the College, and the balance for expenses. The prize treatises are to be printed by the authors and put on sale, — one half the proceeds going to the author, and one half to the College; and ingenious directions are given as to the uses of the moiety which goes to the College, Dr. Paine's general purpose being to give the President a pecuniary interest in the successful working of this part of the trust. Twelve subjects are specified by Dr. Paine for the first series of the prize treatises, covering forty-eight years. They are as follows: —

1. Ethnic religions and the progress of Protestant Christianity.
2. Commerce as a science and an art.
3. The progress of medicine.
4. The constitution of civil society and the philosophy of legislation.
5. A general work on inorganic chemistry.
6. A general work on materia medica and therapeutics, based upon Dr. Paine's work on that subject.
7. Agriculture as a science and an art.
8. The science of political economy.
9. A work upon human physiology.
10. A general view of natural philosophy, — its progress and influence.
11. The progress of the useful arts.
12. A retrospective view of the human race, — its arts, sciences, and laws, and the changes of population in different countries.

After this series has been once completed, the President and Fellows are permitted to change any of the subjects except the third, fifth, sixth, and ninth, which must always be given out in their order. The twelve subjects are all of general interest at present; if they cease to be with the lapse of time, two thirds of them can be changed; only the sixth presents any difficulty. To this novel but not unpromising experiment Dr. Paine devotes less than one fifth of the income of the fund. The whole fund, the scholarships, the books bought for the Library, and the prizes, are to bear the name of the testator's son, Robert Troup Paine.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

On the 15th of December, 1879, a fire broke out in the upper story of Stoughton Hall, which was not extinguished until half the roof had been destroyed. This fire, following so soon upon a similar fire in Hollis Hall, induced the Corporation to take further precautions against fire in their buildings. Tight party-walls were perfected in Holworthy, Hollis, and Stoughton; convenient access to all the attics was secured; axes and rubber sheets were provided; a second Bangor Ladder and a light rope ladder were procured; two stand-pipes with hose were placed in Memorial Hall, and automatic sprinklers were distributed through the basement of that building; finally more lights were provided in the College Yard, that the darkness of the enclosure might not be a hinderance to the Fire Department in case of an alarm at night. The Corporation also gave a chemical engine, and its equipments complete, to the City of Cambridge, at a cost of $3,000, in the hope that such an engine would be useful in extinguishing small fires without the application of a flood of water.

THE GYMNASIUM.

The Hemenway Gymnasium fulfils the best hopes of its usefulness. The difference in the annual cost to the College of carrying on the new gymnasium and the old, including the salary of the Director, is quite $2,400; but this expenditure is one of the most legitimate and satisfactory which the College incurs. The contribution of the College towards the cost of the apparatus for the Gymnasium was $1,789.23, Mr. Hemenway generously giving at least twice that sum.

PECUNIARY CONDITION.

The Treasurer's Statement shows that in 1879-80 every department of the University had a surplus, except the College, which had a deficit of $9,557.27. Some of the unusual expenditures which account for this serious deficit have just been mentioned above. The Treasurer mentions others of like nature, and anticipates a still larger deficit for the current year, because of a large outlay for walks, heating-apparatus, and water-closets in the College Yard. The running expenses of Sever Hall will also be a new tax upon the College during the current year. The Treasurer reports gains of capital during 1879-80 (for the advantage of all the funds generally invested), by sales of stocks and bonds at prices higher than were paid for them, to the amount of $16,859.70.

SPECIAL INVESTMENTS.

The Corporation are disposed, as opportunity offers, to reduce the amount of the special investments, by transferring them to the general investments. The consent of the persons interested, if any there be, is generally very readily obtained; because the great body of the general investments gives a sense of security which no special investment affords. The reduction effected during 1879–80 in the amount of the special investments was $91,999.86.

NON-RESIDENT OVERSEERS.

On the 5th of March, 1880, the Legislature passed an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the eligibility of persons not inhabitants of this Commonwealth as Overseers of Harvard College." The Act was to take effect when it had been assented to by the Corporation and Overseers. The assent of the Corporation was given on the 31st of May, and that of the Overseers on the 2d of June following.

EARNEST WORK.

For several years past, all the professional schools and the graduate department have been animated by an admirable spirit of earnest work. The Board of Overseers may be assured that this vigorous spirit is pervading the College as well, informing the whole body of teachers and students, and manifesting itself in the quickening of a great variety of serious intellectual interests.

ACCOMPANYING REPORTS.

The usual information concerning the number of students, and the honors, prizes, and degrees given in 1879–80, together with a list of the examining committees appointed for that year by the Board of Overseers, will be found in the Appendix (VI.–X.). The attention of the Overseers is invited to the following Reports from the Deans of the several Faculties, the Secretary of the Academic Council, the Librarian, the Directors of the Botanic Garden, the Arnold Arboretum, and the Observatory, and the Curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

CHARLES W. ELIOT, *President.*

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 7, 1881.

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

Memoir of EMILY ELIZABETH PARSONS. Published for the benefit of the Cambridge Hospital. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co., 1880.

THE book bearing the above title is a modest little volume of only one hundred and sixty pages. The body of the "Memoir" consists of letters written by its subject. These are prefaced by a half-page "Note," merely explaining the character of the book, with the occasion and purpose of its publication at this time; and by an introductory chapter of seventeen pages, simply stating the prominent qualities of Miss Parsons's character and the events of her useful life. "Note" and sketch are both by Professor Theophilus Parsons (1815), the father of her whose life is here set forth. The epithet "modest" used above is applicable not alone to the size of this volume, but to the spirit of its every page.

Professor Parsons claims for his daughter only uncommon energy and a "disposition to earnest and persistent activity"; for herself, she claims nothing. Never was biography more destitute of eulogy; never autobiography more void of vanity, of all self-consciousness. But neither the applause of affection nor the emphasis of egotism could have increased the heroic lustre with which the unstudied record of an unassuming life illumines these pages.

Suffering from her fifth year the total loss of one eye, and the consequent defective vision of the other; laboring from her seventh year under the disadvantage of partial deafness; her physical activity impaired from the age of twenty-five by lameness; — in any one of these infirmities many a woman would have found an excuse for life-long self-indulgence. This book does not suggest that all three abated by one jot Miss Parsons's demands upon herself, or that they by one tittle augmented her claims upon her friends.

When the war broke out, in 1861, patriotism and benevolence united to urge Miss Parsons to enlist as a nurse "for the war." She was, however, wise enough to know that patriotic feeling, right intentions, and womanly instinct were not a sufficient equipment for such service. She therefore at once entered the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, where for more than a year, serving as voluntary nurse, she availed herself of every means of preparation for the work to which her talents and her desires elected her. When at last assured by reliable professional authority that she was quite competent for valuable service in a military hospital, she enlisted therein and served her country from Oct. 15, 1862, to August, 1864. The extracts from her letters treat almost solely of her work.

Her experience in hospital life was wide and varied, embracing the work of head nurse in a single ward at "Fort Schuyler Hospital," New York; similar work in "Lawson Hospital," St. Louis, Mo.; that of head nurse on a large hospital boat down the Mississippi River to Vicksburg, Miss., when that city was under siege; and finally the immediate direction of all the female nurses and the indirect control of all the male nurses in the mammoth "Benton Barracks Hospital," not far from St. Louis. These positions involved duties ranging from the personal care of thirty men, to the supervision of all the care required by twenty-five hundred men. Few had, like herself, recognized nursing as a profession requiring trained powers, and put themselves under proper tuition before entering the service: so in a majority of cases she was obliged to teach as well as to supervise.

What qualities did this life demand? The performance of its duties had been quite impossible without self-sacrifice, patience, cheerfulness, self-control, great executive ability, and not only moral, but physical courage. For it involved the abandonment of home, friends, and luxury; there was hard physical drudgery to perform which could not be delegated to the hands of subordinates. There were homesick, dispirited sufferers to be encouraged; restless, irrational sick ones to be soothed and tended. There were subordinates often ignorant, sometimes turbulent, to control, teach, and guide. There were the dangers of privation, climate and contagious diseases to face. Not, however, until her broken health compelled it, is there a hint that the brave, devoted woman ever dreamed of abandoning her post. When forced to retire from hospital service, Miss Parsons devoted herself with undiminished energy to securing provision for refugees and freedmen, and in 1865 she served in the great Sanitary Com-

mission "Fair" in Chicago, as a manager of one of its departments. Henceforth Miss Parsons devoted her strength to active benevolence, and in 1867 originated and secured the establishment of the Cambridge Hospital. This institution she served as matron and nurse (giving up the comforts of her home to live *in* it as well as *for* it) until 1872, when it was temporarily discontinued.

To increase the endowment of this institution, now to be re-established on a permanent basis, is the avowed purpose of the appearance of this little book; and thus, although removed by death (May 19, 1880) from the earthly scene of her labors, she will continue an efficient factor in the development of her plans. But this volume has broader reasons for its being than its prefatory note suggests. Unpretentious as it is, I have seen no other record of hospital life that throws so strong and clear a light upon that part of our war history; perhaps because here the light is not divided between the narrator and the events; herself in shadow, the full ray unobstructed by the *ego* falls upon the scenes that reveal the sources of national strength and the individual results of national calamity. As we grow in understanding the value of contemporary records and of the testimony of participants, the general appreciation of this book will increase. — *May Wright Sewall.*

Jurisdiction, Practice, and Peculiar Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States. By BENJAMIN ROBBINS CURTIS. Edited by GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS and BENJAMIN R. CURTIS. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co. 1880. pp. 298.

THIS book consists of the lectures delivered at the Harvard Law School in the year 1872–73. Judge Curtis spoke without manuscript, but afterwards revised his lectures from the notes of a short-hand reporter. The learned editors have added references to some later cases and to the Revised Statutes, together with a few valuable notes of their own. For the rest they have wisely printed the lectures without further addition.

The title sufficiently describes the contents of the book. It is a very valuable elementary treatise on the Federal Courts, showing what, in general, is their jurisdiction, and how it is apportioned between them, and describing their practice and peculiar jurisprudence. There are not many cases cited, but these are enough; and their careful selection shows "that power of being learned with discrimination," which has been well ascribed to Judge Curtis. He says in his first lecture: —

"I do not come here prepared with elaborate written dissertations; I have neither time nor inclination to prepare such; and in reference to these particular subjects, I can say with certainty, that I think I can serve you better in the way I propose, than I could by elaborate treatises; because my desire is, not so much to endeavor to teach these things fully to you, as to induce you to learn for yourselves, — to point out as well as I can what you are to look for, and how you are to find it."

The plain and effective way in which this is done recalls what Webster said of the author: "His great mental characteristic is clearness; and the power of clear statement is the great power at the bar."

Of course there is not much for the non-professional reader in this work. Students of comparative law may like to mark the recent growth of a typical legal fiction, neatly traced in the fifth lecture. The passing remark that the Supreme Court of the United States is, by virtue of its duties and powers, the greatest of all courts, is also worth noting.

The form of the book is worthy of its matter. By the publication of these lectures the editors have rendered a very considerable service to that public for which the work is intended.

JUDGE EDWARD GREELY LORING (1821), of Washington, D. C., is said to be writing a book on "Husband and Wife."

MELVILLE M. BIGELOW (Ph. D. 1879) is editing a fifth edition of Jarman on Wills, shortly to be published by Little, Brown, & Co.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, JR. (1861) will issue in book form his series of Lectures on Common Law delivered the past year before the Lowell Institute.

FREDERICK MAY HOLLAND (1859) will soon publish, through G. P. Putnam's Sons, a book giving the plot of Browning's Sordello, together with numerous extracts and criticisms.

JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY (1825), Librarian Emeritus, has completed the second volume of his "Harvard Graduates." It is now in the hands of the printer, and by next Commencement day will be ready for delivery. It will be published by Charles W. Sever, of Cambridge.

CHARLES A. NELSON (1860) is to prepare for Estes & Lauriat, the Boston publishing house with which he is connected, a new selection of poetry for an illustrated work, to be entitled, "Nature in Art and Poetry."

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month, and is published ten days afterward. To insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard or other universities are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER: the writer's name must invariably be attached, but not necessarily for publication.

The subscription price is $3 00 a year, postpaid. All subscriptions must begin with the first number of the volume.

MOSES KING, *Editor and Publisher*,
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VOL. III. FEBRUARY, 1881. NO. 2.

ABBREVIATIONS used in *The Harvard Register*: —

( ) = a graduate of a College class.
l. = " " Law School.
m. = " " Medical School.
d. = " " Dental "
t. = " " Divinity "
s. = " " Scientific "
f. = a former member of a class.

The year in which a person graduated, or would have graduated, accompanies the above abbreviations. In the case of honorary or special degrees the usual abbreviations are used together with the year in which they were conferred.

G. STANLEY HALL (Ph. D. 1878) is giving a course of University Lectures on Pedagogy, before a large audience of teachers, superintendents, and school-committee men, at Wesleyan Hall, Boston, on Saturdays, at 10 A. M. It is a new experiment for the University to give a course of lectures in Boston, open to the public on payment of a fee, and it is the first time that the University has caused the subject of pedagogy, or the philosophy of teaching, to be treated by one of its lecturers. In Dr. Hall a learned instructor of wide practical experience in this difficult subject has been found.

EARLY on the morning of Jan. 8, perhaps 6.45 o'clock, a fire was discovered in Dane Hall, — the Law School building. The fire originated around the edges of the middle register in the floor of the main library room. Fortunately there was but little damage done. The warning, however, was opportune. For sixty years, or more, the Law School library has been accumulating, so that according to the last report it comprises 19,909 volumes and 2,700 pamphlets, in spite of the constant removal of volumes which for various reasons become useless. It is perfectly safe to say that this library is by far the largest and most valuable of its class in this country. If it should be lost, it could probably never be replaced, and therefore such precautions ought to be taken as will insure its absolute safety.

HARDLY had the alarm about the fire in the Law School ceased when a fresh excitement arose by reason of an unofficial rumor that a gentleman had authorized the President of the University to order plans for a new building, on the condition that, if they were satisfactory, he would give the $100,000 necessary for its erection. This rumor has proved to be a fact, and plans are now making for a building which will secure absolute safety for the library, and ample accommodations for officers and students satisfactorily to pursue their work in the Law School.

THE following "Annual Catalogues" are much wanted at the President's office, in order to complete files. All from 1825 to 1836–37, inclusive; 1844–45, first term; 1847–48, first term, first edition; 1850–51, first term, first edition; 1857–58, second term; 1870–71, second edition; 1872–73 to 1876–77, inclusive; 1879–80. In the second edition of the Catalogue for 1870–71, on page 33, two courses of study for admission are laid down, and the requisites occupy three full pages. Persons having any of these catalogues without any special use for them will please send them to the President's office, No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

AS a number of requests for separate prints of the Longfellow portrait have been received, a few impressions have been very carefully taken on fine plate-paper, 15 by 18 inches. These are the so-called engraver's proofs, and make handsome pictures for framing. They will be sent post-paid on receipt of fifty cents.

WE get many kind letters in the course of a month; but the one printed below is particularly gratifying, as it comes from a graduate who ranks unquestionably among the most competent critics in this line of work. His firm, Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., own and oper-

ate one of the most celebrated printing-houses in the world, and publish the works of a list of authors that probably surpasses the list of any other modern publishing-house in the number of names of world-wide renown.

THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., February 2, 1881.

MOSES KING: — Dear Sir, — I am fairly conquered by your untiring energy and perseverance; certificate of my surrender [check for subscription] herewith. You have made a very handsome magazine. Yours truly,

GEORGE H. MIFFLIN.

THE publication of the pamphlet issued as a memorial of the late Professor Benjamin Peirce has been unavoidably delayed until next week. It will then appear as a neat volume of sixty-four pages, containing much interesting matter relating to him who for half a century served the University as one of its most faithful officers, and who for two generations did as much as any one of his colleagues to add lustre to the institution with which he was so long identified. The contents, besides a good portrait as a frontispiece, include *four sermons*, by the Rev. Drs. A. P. Peabody, James Freeman Clarke, Cyrus A. Bartol, and Thomas Hill; *three poems*, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Thomas W. Parsons, and George Thwing; *resolutions* of the President and Fellows, the Faculty of the College, and the Social Science Association; *biographical sketches* reprinted from The Harvard Register, Boston Daily Advertiser, Boston Journal, New York Tribune, The Nation, Springfield Republican, Woman's Journal, Boston Evening Transcript, Journal of Science, London Nature, Journal of Social Science, etc. The volume is printed on heavy, calendered paper, with wide margins and untrimmed edges. It will be sent post-paid to any address on receipt of fifty cents, by C. W. Sever, University Bookstore, Cambridge, A. Williams & Co., Boston, or by the publisher of *The Harvard Register*.

THE Boston Society of Natural History offers a first prize of from $60 to $100, and a second of $50, for the best memoirs in English on the following subjects.

For 1881. The evidences of the extension of tertiary deposits seaward along the coast of Massachusetts.

For 1882. The occurrence, microscopic structure, and use of North American fibre plants. Treating especially of the fibres employed by the native races.

For 1883. Original unpublished investigations respecting the life history of any animal.

Prizes will not be awarded unless the papers are deemed of adequate merit. Further particulars about these prizes can be obtained of Edward Burgess, the Secretary of the Society.

HAS any of our readers some good notes on the "Funeral Services" of football which took place on Sept. 3, 1860? In a subsequent number we shall give an account of those services, and should like to have it as complete as possible.

NOTES.

THERE is no fee for the examinations for admission to the Scientific, Law, or Medical School.

CIRCULARS, recent examination-papers, and all necessary information regarding admission or preliminary examinations, can be had free by addressing the *Registrar*, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.

CANDIDATES for admission who propose to be examined at any other place than Cambridge are requested to send their names to the *Registrar*, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., in such season that they may be received by June 15th. Candidates for the Preliminary Examination (Harvard College) are requested to forward at the same time the certificates from their teachers which the regulations require them to present (see catalogue or circular). Teachers are respectfully requested to see that these notices are given in due season.

A FEE of five dollars is to be paid in advance by every candidate who is examined for admission to Harvard College at any place other than Cambridge. The whole fee of a candidate who proposes to divide his examination between two years is payable in the year when he begins his examination. The fee should be sent by check, postal order, or registered letter, to ALLEN DANFORTH, *Bursar*, Cambridge, Mass., at the same time that the candidate sends his name to the *Registrar*. Fees from the same school or town may be sent in one sum with a list of the names to which they are to be credited.

THE Harvard Index is a useful reference book. For the current year, 1880–81, it is greatly improved. It contains an alphabetical list of the names and residences of the officers and students of the whole University; the names of the officers and members of all student organizations; the names and addresses of the Secretaries of all graduate classes from 1815 to 1880; a record of the Harvard

Alumni Associations throughout the country; the academic honors conferred by the University last year; besides a full record of the University athletic sports of the last and previous years, together with the comparative measurements of the crews that rowed at New London, Conn. The price of the pamphlet is thirty-five cents. It is edited and published by W. Reuben Taylor (1877), and can be obtained of C. W. Sever, University Bookstore, Cambridge.

THE June examinations for admission to Harvard College, the Lawrence Scientific School, the Law School, and the Medical School will hereafter be held simultaneously in Cambridge, Exeter, N. H., New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Penn., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., and San Francisco, Cal., on the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday following the last Wednesday in June. These examinations take place this year on June 30th and July 1st and 2d, beginning on Thursday at 8 A. M. Attendance at the opening of the examinations is required in all cases. Candidates may present themselves, with the sanction of their teachers, upon a part of the examinations. (See catalogue or circular of Harvard College, — Preliminary Examinations.)

THE programme of the examinations for admission to Harvard College in 1881 is as follows: —

Thursday, June 30th.

8 A. M.	Candidates meet the officer in charge of the examination. (The places of meeting in the several cities will be hereafter designated.)	
9-10.	Cæsar and Virgil.	PRESCRIBED.
10-11.	Latin at sight and Composition.	PRESCRIBED.
11½-12½.	Translation of Xenophon at sight or Goodwin's Reader (pp. 1-111), and Iliad I., II.	PRESCRIBED.
1½-2½ P. M.	Sentences to be translated into Greek.	PRESCRIBED.
3-4.	Cicero and Virgil.	ELECTIVE I.
4-5.	Latin at Sight.	ELECTIVE I.
5-6.	Latin Composition.	ELECTIVE I.

Friday, July 1st.

8-9½ A. M.	Algebra.	PRESCRIBED.
9½-10.	Arithmetic.	PRESCRIBED.
10-11.	Translation of Herodotus at sight.	ELECTIVE II.
11½-12½.	English.	PRESCRIBED.
12½-1½ P. M.	Ancient History and Geography.	PRESCRIBED.
3-4.	Plane Geometry. PRESCRIBED.	
4-5.	Greek Prose Composition.	ELECTIVE II.
5-6.	Homer, Iliad.	ELECTIVE II.

Saturday, July 2d.

8-9 A. M.	French *or* German.	PRESCRIBED.
9-10.	Physics.	PRESCRIBED.
10½-12.	Trigonometry.	ELECTIVE III.
12-1½ P. M.	Solid Geometry.	ELECTIVE III.
3-4½.	Physics.	ELECTIVE IV.
4½-6.	Chemistry *or* Botany.	ELECTIVE IV.

The optional examinations, not included in the above programme, and the examinations for advanced standing (see catalogue or circular) are held at Cambridge, and only in September.

THE OBSERVATORY.

PROFESSOR E. C. PICKERING has just issued the 35th Annual Report of the Observatory. The Report describes successively the work done with the large Equatorial and its subsidiary instruments, with the Meridian Circle, and with the Meridian Photometer; the work connected with the distribution of the standard time signals; the publications of the past year; the volumes now in preparation; the condition of the library; and the improvements in the buildings and grounds. From this report the following notes are taken.

THE past year has been one of unusual activity at the Observatory. The funds which were recently subscribed for the temporary support of its scientific work have, as was expected, removed all present apprehension of the necessity of restricting either of the principal instruments to merely occasional observations. In fact, while both the Equatorial and the Meridian Circle have continued in regular employment, the increase of our means has permitted many important researches to be conducted with the smaller instruments without interference with the activity of the chief telescopes.

THE observations with the large Equatorial and its subsidiary instruments are classified by subjects, — Satellites of Mars, Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites, Planetary Nebulæ, Variable Stars, and Miscellaneous.

IN speaking of the photometric observations of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, Professor Pickering, after stating that 119 eclipses have been observed from the summer of 1878 to Nov. 1, 1880, says: "The results thus far obtained confirm the hope with which the work was undertaken, — that it would lead to a more precise knowledge of the times of the eclipses than had formerly been attainable. It therefore seems reasonable to hope that in the final reduction, in which proper weight will be assigned to each observation, the time of each eclipse will be determined with a probable error of less than a second. The probable error in observations of the customary kind was found by M. Glasenapp, some years ago, to be between nine and ten seconds. If further experience confirms the expectations now entertained with regard to the photometric method, the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites may again come into use as a means of determining the longitudes of remote stations."

LAST summer a remarkable variable star was discovered by M. Ceraski of the Moscow Observatory. This star belongs to the Algol type, of which only five others are as yet known. Its period was announced as about ten days. Dr. Schmidt showed that this time should be divided by two, and gave the period as a little less than five days. Observa-

tions made at this Observatory showed that the period should be again divided by two, so that the true period is only two days and a half. The star has also been watched to see that no further subdivision will be made. Photometric measures have been made of the light of the comparison stars, and preparations are now in progress for determining the light curve of the variable photometrically.

THE distribution of time signals from the Observatory has been efficiently maintained during the year by Frank Waldo, the assistant in charge of this service. The error of the signals at 10 A. M. has very seldom exceeded one tenth of a second, as determined by comparison with the standard sidereal clock. The clock-room, built in the cellar of the west wing of the Observatory, continues to give satisfaction. The extreme variation in its temperature during the year was 13.2 degrees Fahrenheit, and the variation from week to week is only about four degrees.

THE time-ball in Boston has been dropped at noon with great regularity and precision, owing largely to the skill and care, and especially to the experience, of Mr. Pursell of the United States Signal Service, who is in charge of the ball. On 355 days, the ball was dropped exactly at noon, and on four other days at five minutes past noon, according to the rule adopted; on four days it was not dropped, — leaving only three cases of inaccuracy of dropping. From May 1 to Nov. 1, 1880, no failure has occurred; and in only one case has the descent of the ball been postponed five minutes; on one other occasion it was dropped at noon by hand, instead of by telegraph.

THE LIBRARY.

ON Oct. 3, 1880, the College Library was opened for the first time on Sunday. Since then to Feb. 1, eighteen Sundays have intervened, and the total number of readers on those days has been 927, — an average of 52 persons on each Sunday, although the admission is only from 1 to 5 o'clock, P.M. This shows that the advantages of a comfortable, quiet, and convenient place of reading is appreciated by those persons who remain in Cambridge on Sundays. It may be added, that, as the books read are almost wholly those that could be taken out of the library, we have conclusive evidence that the library as a place of reading and study is by many persons greatly preferred to their own rooms. This fact ought to influence the authorities when considering the advisability of opening the library for use by gas-light as well as by daylight.

IN Harvard College Library a large number of the professors designate works to be set aside, on shelves prepared for the purpose, for the use of students in pursuing courses of instruction given by them; and I learn from its distinguished librarian that it is his purpose to select from the great collection of books under his charge 30,000 or 40,000 volumes to be used by students as a working library. They are to have the privilege of roaming at pleasure through the shelving devoted to this collection, and of rummaging at will among the books. As works become antiquated they will be removed from these shelves, and new ones will be constantly placed upon them. — *Samuel S. Green.*

THE Library has recently received a gift of one hundred volumes, standard English books, from John J. May, of Dorchester.

THE FINE ARTS AT HARVARD.

THE following notice appears in the February issue of *The Californian:* —

A well-known writer on art, Mr. P. G. Hamerton, recently expressed the hope that as the teaching of art advanced toward perfection there would be "two professorships of fine art in each university, one of æsthetics, including art history, and the other of technics, including practical knowledge of all kinds." This very important division of art teaching has been hitherto carried out in this country, so far as we know, only at Harvard University. There for the past six years an art department has been steadily growing up in which the teaching of art history and of art technics is conducted by two men of the highest competence in their respective courses. Mr. Charles Eliot Norton, whose recent volume we noticed in December, holds the professorship of art history, and the broad culture which has won him the esteem of the best minds in England and America makes his lectures invaluable to the students. The teaching of drawing and painting is in the hands of Mr. Charles H. Moore. How splendidly Mr. Moore unites complete technical skill with a poetic sense of beauty, visitors at Messrs. Morris & Kennedy's have had a slight opportunity of judging from the few water-color drawings of Mr. Moore exhibited there. But it would be necessary to visit the rooms of the art department at Harvard before any estimate could be formed of the scope of Mr. Moore's powers. Having seen there much of his original work, as well as his *fac-similes* of masterpieces by Titian, Tintoret, Veronese, Carpaccio, Botticelli, and Fra Angelico, we feel it is no exaggeration to say there are very few painters in the world who could do such work. No wonder that Mr. Ruskin, on seeing these pictures, endeavored to tempt Mr. Moore to give up his connection with Harvard and to paint exclusively for England. Even within the limited range of the water-colors already referred to, the elements of Mr. Moore's strength are distinctly visible. The exquisite texture of the "Fleur-de-Lis," the delicate delineation and warm tints of the "Rocks on the Coast of Maine," are evident to the first observer. But especially in the views of the "Simplon" do we find that sensitiveness to outline, that mosaic-like arrangement of pure colors, that quiet chiaroscuro preserving the qualities of hues even in shadow, which Mr. Moore reproduces so beautifully in his *fac-similes* of the great masters. The presence of these three qualities in his works has its exact correspondence in the scheme of instruction which Mr. Moore sets before his pupils. From a little pamphlet in

which Mr. Moore calls attention to the distinctive qualities of each *fac-simile* he has made, we make this extract: "Finished painting involves difficulties which are vastly too many and great to be taken all together and conquered at once. These difficulties must therefore be separated and arranged in proper order for rudimentary practice. The first broad division of them is that stated by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in his eleventh discourse, where he says, 'The properties of all objects, as far as a painter is concerned with them, are the outline or drawing, the color, and the light and shade. The drawing gives the form; the color, its visible quality; and the light and shade, its solidity.' This division is, of course, generally well enough understood, but the importance of just this order is by no means well understood at the present time. It is, however, not only the order upon which the great masters of the ancient and mediæval schools have instinctively or consciously proceeded, but it is the only order of procedure which has yielded good results in modern times." Mr. Moore has therefore adopted in his scheme of instruction the following order: "1st, outline; 2d, color; 3d, chiaroscuro. And not only are each of these visual properties of things to be, more or less separately, mastered in this order, but also (and this is still more important) in the treatment of any subject the student is always to ask himself: 1st. What is its outline? 2d. What is its color? 3d. What is its chiaroscuro? The practice of the academic schools, of attending to chiaroscuro without previous reference to color as a basis and moderating influence, led to extravagance of chiaroscuro and the loss of color power by those schools. And the practice of some present schools, of attending to light and shade without previously securing a correct outline, hinders the development of sensitiveness to the most essential characte istics of form. Whereas the study of outline and color is always safe, and some of the most beautiful forms of art are the result of it alone. Egyptian painting is nothing else, ancient Etruscan and early Italian painting are little more." These are the principles of art teaching at Harvard. It is not too much to hope that under the inspiration of men like Mr. Moore and Mr. Norton, and sharing besides in the culture diffused by a great university, students are leaving Harvard who will ultimately take high rank with the artists of the world.

THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

STATED MEETING, JAN. 12.

CHARLES R. CODMAN, President, in the chair, and Rev. Alexander McKenzie, Secretary. The Board concurred with the President and Fellows in appointing Sylvester Primer (1874) as Proctor; James Read Chadwick (1865) as Clinical Instructor in Gynæcology for the current year; and in electing as trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to serve for one year from Jan. 1, 1881, William Gray (1829), Henry James Bigelow (1837), and Thomas Gold Appleton (1831). The President and Treasurer of the University presented their annual reports in print. The reports of the Committee to visit the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, and the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, and the reports of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, were presented.

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY.

"BULLETIN of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Vol. VIII. No. 2. Report on the Results of Dredging, under the Supervision of Alexander Agassiz, in the Caribbean Sea in 1878–79, and along the Atlantic Coast of the United States during the Summer of 1880, by the U. S. Coast Survey Steamer 'Blake,' Commander J. R. Bartlett, U. S. N. Commanding. — IX. Preliminary Report on the Echini, by Alexander Agassiz." pp. 16, December, 1880.

Thirteen new species are described, viz.: — *Dorocidaris Bartletti*, *Porocidaris Sharreri*, *Podocidaris scutata*, *Aspidodiadema antillarum*, *A. Jacobyi*, *Asthenosoma Reynoldsi*, *Phormosoma Sigsbei*, *Ph. Petersii*, *Echinus Wallisi*, *Palæotropus Thomsoni*, *Paleopneustes hystrix*, *Hemiaster Mentzi*, and *Schizaster Orbignyanus*.

The greatest depth recorded is 1952 fathoms, at Station 120, in Lat. 18° 12′ N., Long. 64° 55′ W.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

THE annual meeting of the Harvard Club of New York City was held at Delmonico's, Jan. 15, Col. Henry Stone (*t.* 1860) in the chair. The Nominating Committee, consisting of Edmund Wetmore (1860), James T. Kilbreth (1863), Edward R. Blanchard (*f.* 1864), Clement Cleveland (1867), and Lucius N. Littauer (1878), reported the following list of officers for the current year: —

President.

FRANCIS M. WELD (1860).

Vice-Presidents.

ALBERT G. BROWNE, JR. (1853).
WILLIAM E. WORTHEN (1838).
JAMES F. LYMAN (1850).
CHARLES C. BEAMAN, JR. (1861).
FRANKLIN BARTLETT (1869).

Executive Committee.

EDWARD L. PARRIS (*l.* 1866).
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY (1867).
FREDERICK G. IRELAND (1868).
HENRY S. VAN DUZER, (1875).
ARTHUR M. SHERWOOD (*f.* 1878).

Secretary.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH (1869).

Treasurer.

T. FRANK BROWNELL (1865).

This ticket was elected unanimously. The candidates mentioned in the January *Harvard Register* were elected members of the Club.

Charles F. Fearing (1863), Samuel W. Johnson (*l.* 1851), James H. Morse (1863), and Warren C. Cadwell (1879) were proposed for membership.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $552.12 in the treasury.

The following interesting letter was received from

John Osborne Sargent (1830), who has been President for the past three years.

January 15, 1881.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HARVARD CLUB.

GENTLEMEN, — It was my intention to attend your meeting this evening to welcome my successor, and to make in person my grateful acknowledgments for the honor and pleasure you have conferred on me during my three years' service as your President. It is impossible for me to do so.

But I should be as unjust to my own feelings as to you, my brethren, if I failed to thank you most cordially and sincerely for the uniform kindness and confidence with which you have sustained me, and especially for the real earnestness with which you have succeeded in establishing the right of all the Alumni of our University to share in the administration.

To your nomination, and to the manner in which you commended it to our brethren, I am entirely indebted for the honor of sitting in the Board of Overseers as the first recognized representative of *all* the Alumni. I regard it as a high distinction, and I trust that I shall never give you cause to regret that you have been instrumental in conferring it upon me.

Again thanking you for all your kindnesses, I remain faithfully and fraternally yours,

JOHN O. SARGENT.

The following resolutions were then adopted : —

Resolved, That, in yielding to the desire of the Hon. John O. Sargent to retire from the Presidency of the Harvard Club which he has so well filled for the last three years, we express our hearty gratitude to him and our deep appreciation of his services.

Resolved, That we recognize with pleasure the fact that the great reform of opening the Board of Overseers of the University to non-residents of Massachusetts is in great measure due to his untiring exertions.

Resolved, That it is with peculiar satisfaction that we reflect that his name and that of the Club are indissolubly connected with the history of this important movement.

It was voted that Mr. Sargent's letter and the resolutions with regard to him be spread on the permanent records of the Club.

A Committee to take charge of the Annual Dinner, to be given on Feb. 21, was appointed as follows : —

Joseph H. Choate (1852), Edward L. Parris (*l.* 1866), Charles C. Beaman, Jr. (1861), John Greenough (1865), Clement Cleveland (1867), William Montgomery (1867), Franklin Bartlett (1869), Henry H. Crocker, Jr. (1874), Wendell Goodwin (1874), Arthur M. Sherwood (*f.* 1878).

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY, General meeting, Jan. 5. — M. E. Wadsworth (Ph. D. 1879) discussed the appropriation of the name "Laurentian" by the Canadian Geological Survey. The President, Samuel H. Scudder (*s.* 1862), gave further details of the structure of the carboniferous millepedes, to show that they should be classed as a distinct suborder of Myriapods. F. W. Putnam (Curator of the Peabody Museum) showed some supposed Palæolithic implements from Massachusetts, and spoke of their discovery and character.

GRADUATES AND OFFICERS.

GENERAL H. S. HUIDEKOPER (1862) has been appointed Postmaster at Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. JOHN T. CODMAN (*d.* 1870), of Boston, is the Recording Secretary of the American Academy of Dental Science.

LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER (*l.* 1866), of Halifax, N. S., is a life Senator at Ottawa, Canada, of the Canadian Parliament.

DR. HENRY G. BATES (*m.* 1846), who is "starred" in the Quinquennial Catalogue, is still living, and is practising medicine in New Berne, N. C.

DR. JACOB L. WILLIAMS (*m.* 1848), of No. 1 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, is President of the American Academy of Dental Science.

CHARLES W. STONE (1874) has now in his preparatory school at No. 36 Temple Place, Boston, fourteen pupils, more than one half of whom will probably come to Harvard.

EDWIN H. FAY (1852) has been in New Orleans, La., for the past year, fulfilling the duties of State Superintendent of Public Education.

EDWARD GREELY LORING (1821), formerly Judge of the United States Court of Claims celebrated his golden wedding in Washington, D. C., last month.

ARTHUR H. CUTLER'S (1870) Preparatory School held its annual dinner in New York City, on Dec. 31. About twenty members were present from Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia Colleges.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE (1829), Samuel Cabot (1836), and N. P. Hallowell (1861) are members of the Boston "Exodus" Committee, which is trying to raise money and materials for the relief of the colored refugees who have settled in Kansas. The Committee has recently issued a large "flyer" called *The Exodus*, in which attention is called to the fact that even now there is aid needed for the refugees.

REV. ARTHUR WENTWORTH EATON (1880) is preaching in the Congregational Church at Dorchester.

CHARLES E. BATCHELDER (1873) is practising law at Portsmouth, N. H., where he has been Justice of the Police Court since 1876.

HENRY M. FIELD (1859), of Newton, is Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Dartmouth College.

JOHN W. LANGLEY (*s.* 1861) is Professor of General Chemistry in the University of Michigan.

DR. CHARLES F. FOLSOM (1862) has been appointed trustee of the Danvers Hospital for the Insane, by Governor John D. Long ; and he has also been appointed a member of the National Board of Health, by President R. B. Hayes.

ARTHUR G. HILL (*s.* 1864) is assistant treasurer of the Nonotuck Silk Co., of Florence.

WILLIAM H. WARING (1852) has been elected a member of the Legislature of New York State.

DR. EDWARD REYNOLDS (1811) is the oldest living graduate of the Boston Public Latin School.

MILTON REED (1868), of Fall River, has been elected a member (Republican) of the Massachusetts State Senate, from the second Bristol District.

JOHN BULFINCH, of Waldoboro', Me., has sent us his subscription, as he says in a note, "so that the Class of 1812 may be represented among your subscribers. Of all who graduated in that year, I am the last survivor."

CHARLES HOWLAND RUSSELL (1872) resigned the position of private secretary to the Secretary of State, at Washington, in August last, to enter upon the practice of the law in New York City, as a member of the firm of Jennings & Russell, No. 65 Wall Street.

THE educational value of the illustrated lectures of Rev. H. G. Spaulding (1850) of this city is commanding increased attention the present season. In Albany his course on Pagan and Christian Rome is largely attended by pupils from the public and private schools of the city, and he has frequently been called upon to give special addresses in the schools themselves. He is soon to deliver two extra lectures at St. Agnes School for young women. Among the schools which have recently invited Mr. Spaulding to lecture are the Abbot Academy at Andover, Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, and Union College at Schenectady, N. Y. —*Springfield Republican.*

COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES.

JOEL H. SEAVERNS (1881) has been elected an active member of the Boylston Club of Boston.

GEORGE LYON, JR. (1881) has been elected a member of the Shakespeare Club of Boston.

IVAN PANIN (1882) spoke at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association in Tremont Temple, Boston, Jan. 28.

MARRIAGES.

1870. Otis Norcross, Jr., to Susannah Ruggles, daughter of the late Henry Plympton, all of Boston, at King's Chapel, on Jan. 20, by the Rev. Henry W. Foote assisted by the Rev. Dr. C. A. Bartol.

1871. Nathaniel Thayer, Jr., of Boston, to Cornelia S. Barroll, of Baltimore, Md., at Christ [Protestant Episcopal] Church, Baltimore, Feb. 1, by the Rev. Wilbur. F. Watkins.

1875. Samuel Gray Ward, Jr., son of George Cabot Ward, to Frances Lydia, daughter of Julian Botts, by the Rev. Dr. Isaac H. Tuttle, all of New York City, at St. Luke's Church, New York, Jan. 5.

1880. Fletcher Stephen Hines, of Indianapolis, Ind., to Mary Louise Cronise of Newark, N. Y., at the home of the bride's father, Dec. 28, 1880.

BIRTHS.

1829. Francis Augustus Foxcroft, a son, Samuel Babcock, born in Cambridge, Jan. 10, 1880.

1862. Benjamin Holt Ticknor, a son, William Davis, born in Boston, Jan. 11, 1881.

1864. Isaac Flagg, a daughter, Amy, born in Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1881.

1866. Robert Swain Peabody, a daughter, Mary Derby, born in Brookline, Jan. 28, 1881.

1873. William Torrey Barker, a daughter, Louisa Beal, born in Dorchester, Jan. 17, 1881.

DEATHS.

OBITUARY SKETCHES of all whose deaths are recorded below will appear in our next number. It is intended to have in *The Harvard Register* a sketch of the life of every graduate of all departments of the University. To make these sketches satisfactory and valuable, the acquaintances of the deceased must send us voluntarily such information as they may think worth embodying in the sketch.

Any one knowing of the decease of a graduate will place us under obligations by informing us of the fact.

1808. Ebenezer Alden, at Randolph, Jan. 26, 1881.

1817. Benjamin Fessenden, at Valley Falls, Cumberland County, R. I., Jan. 6, 1881.

1823 *m.* Elijah Colburn, at Nashua, N. H., Jan. 13, 1881.

1830. Charles Stuart, in Washington, D. C, Jan. —, 1881.

1840. Frederic Fessenden Thayer, at Boston, Jan. 12, 1881.

1849. Frederic Athearn Lane, in New York City, Jan. —, 1881.

1854. Edward William Forbush, at Boston, Dec. 18, 1880.

1854. Samuel Emerson Smith, at Wiscasset, Me., Jan. 21, 1881.

1861 *m.* George Thompson Shipley, at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, Dec. 7, 1880.

1871 *l.* Eugene Johnson Ball, at Pesth, Hungary, Nov. —, 1880.

1879, *m.* Walter Willis Larrabee, at Saco, Me., Jan. 15, 1881.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

THE new Divinity School endowment of $140,000 was contributed by the persons and societies named below. The list contains a much smaller proportion of Boston names than is usual in Harvard subscriptions. Providence, R. I., New York City, and Philadelphia, Penn., sent large contributions. Several Massachusetts cities beside Boston — for instance, Cambridge, Taunton, and Worcester — made considerable gifts. The names of many ministers will be found in the list, mingled with those of successful business men, of lawyers, doctors, and teachers, and the names of forty women occur among the contributors. The graduates of the School exerted themselves on its behalf as vigorously and successfully as the graduates of the Medical School did for the department of medicine six years ago. The exact sum received, $139,633.69, was, from individuals, $123,550; from churches and societies, $4,638.44; anonymous, $11,445.25.

Individuals.

Miss Annie Wales Abbot, Cambridge	$ 20.00
Prof. Ezra Abbot (D. D. 1861), Cambridge	500.00
Rev. William Ebenezer Abbot (*t.* 1833), Cambridge	200.00
Rev. Joseph Henry Allen (1840), Cambridge	200.00
John Bassett Alley, Lynn	100.00
Rev. Charles Gordon Ames, Boston	25.00
Family of Oliver Ames, North Easton	17,000.00
Thomas Gold Appleton (1831), Boston	1,000.00
Edward Austin, Boston	500.00
Phinehas Ball, Worcester	100.00
Rev. Samuel June Barrows (*t.* 1875), Dorchester	100.00
Barnabas Henry Bartol, Philadelphia, Penn.	500.00
Rev. Seth Curtis Beach (*t.* 1866), Dedham	20.00
Rev. Henry Whitney Bellows (1832), New York, N. Y.	500.00
Rev. Russell Nevins Bellows (1864), New York, N. Y.	25.00
Seth Bemis, Boston	250.00
Alexander Bigelow, Worcester	50.00
Robert Charles Billings, Boston	500.00
Rev. James Thompson Bixby (1864), Meadville, Penn.	100.00
Harrison Bliss, Worcester	300.00
Arthur Welland Blake, Boston	100.00
George Baty Blake (1859), Boston	500.00
Rev. James Vila Blake (1862), Quincy, Ill.	5.00
Rev. Henry Blanchard (1834), Worcester	25.00
Rev. Henry Frederic Bond (1840), Northborough	30.00
Mrs. Nathaniel Ingersoll Bowditch, Boston	1,000.00
Jonathan Ingersoll Bowditch (A. M. 1849), Boston	1,000.00
Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee (1852), Boston	50.00
Rev. George Ware Briggs (*t.* 1834), Cambridge	50.00
Rev. John Graham Brooks (*t.* 1875), Roxbury	200.00
Peter Chardon Brooks (1852), Boston	1,000.00
Rev. Henry William Brown (1852), Worcester	30.00
Rev. Edgar Buckingham (1831), Deerfield	10.00
Miss Julia Bullock, Providence, R. I.	500.00
Rev. Solon Wanton Bush (*t.* 1848), Boston	$ 25.00
Mrs. Susan Burley Cabot, Boston	500.00
Rev. Jacob Caldwell (1828), Newton	40.00
William Ferdinand Cary (1817), Boston	500.00
Mrs. Theodore Chase, Boston	100.00
Edward W. Clark, Philadelphia, Penn.	200.00
Rev. James Freeman Clarke (1829), Boston	100.00
John Jones Clarke (1823), Boston	100.00
Samuel Crocker Cobb, Boston	50.00
Mrs. Thomas Cole, Salem	150.00
Rev. Robert Collyer, New York, N. Y.	50.00
Joseph Randolph Coolidge (*t.* 1854), Boston	100.00
Barney Corey, Boston	200.00
Rev. James De Normandie (*t.* 1862), Portsmouth, N. H.	100.00
Rev. Samuel Adams Devens (1829), Boston	100.00
Rev. Pitt Dillingham (*t.* 1876), Charlestown	25.00
Epes Sargent Dixwell (1827), Cambridge	100.00
Rev. Charles Fletcher Dole (1868), Jamaica Plain	50.00
Charles William Eliot (1853), Cambridge	500.00
Rev. William Greenleaf Eliot, D. D. (*t.* 1834), St. Louis, Mo.	100.00
William Endicott, Jr., Boston	1,000.00
Rev. Charles Carroll Everett, D. D. (*t.* 1859), Cambridge	500.00
Mrs. Stevens Everett, Cambridge	25.00
Mrs. Susan W. Farwell, Boston	50.00
Charles Faulkner, Boston	500.00
Mrs. Sarah Smith Fay, Boston	500.00
Samuel Morse Felton (1834), Philadelphia, Penn.	1,000.00
Rev. William Henry Fish, Jr. (1865), Troy, N. Y.	30.00
Jonathan Varnum Fletcher, Boston	25.00
Rev. Henry Wilder Foote (1858), Boston	100.00
Calvin Foster, Worcester	25.00
Rev. Frederick Frothingham (1849), Milton	250.00
Rev. William Channing Gannett (1860), St. Paul, Minn.	25.00
Henry Wood Gardner, Providence, R. I.	250.00
John Lowell Gardner (1821), Boston	1,000.00
Rev. Nicholas Paine Gilman (*t.* 1871), Yellow Springs, Greene Co., Ohio	30.00
Rev. Gustavus Ede Gordon, Milwaukee, Wis.	50.00
Samuel Swett Green (1858), Worcester	200.00
Thomas Griffiths, Philadelphia, Penn.	25.00
James Guild, Boston	100.00
Rev. Edward Everett Hale (1839), Roxbury	100.00
Rev. Edward Henry Hall (1851), Worcester	100.00
Miss Harriet Ware Hall, Boston	20.00
Mrs. Susan Fuller Hawes, Worcester	50.00
Rev. Frederick Henry Hedge (1825), Cambridge	50.00
Rev. John Healy Heywood (1836), Louisville, Ky.	75.00
George Higginson, Boston	1,000.00
Waldo Higginson (1833), Boston	200.00
Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar (1835), Concord	100.00
George Frisbie Hoar (1846), Worcester	50.00
Samuel Horn, Lowell	3.00
Rev. Frederick Lucius Hosmer (1862), Cleveland, O.	100.00
Miss Elizabeth Howes, Boston	100.00
Rev. Charles Alfred Humphreys (1860), Framingham	30.00

Horatio Hollis Hunnewell, Boston $1,000.00
Henry Lewis Kendall, Providence, R. I. . . 500.00
Henry Purkitt Kidder, Boston 10,000.00
Rev. John Calvin Kimball (*t.* 1859), Hartford, Conn. 50.00
Francis Harrison Kinnicutt, Worcester . . 100.00
Henry Charles Lea, Philadelphia, Penn. . . 100.00
Rev. John Calvin Learned (*t.* 1862), St. Louis, Mo. 100.00
Miss Harriet Rose Lee, Salem 50.00
Henry Lee (1836), Boston 3,000.00
Mrs. John Clarke Lee, Salem 50.00
Rev. George Leonard (1823), Marshfield . . 75.00
Edward Lewis, Philadelphia, Penn. 100.00
Miss Elizabeth W. Lewis, Philadelphia, Penn. 25.00
Daniel Waldo Lincoln (1831), (deceased), received from Waldo Lincoln (1870), administrator, Worcester 200.00
Henry Lippitt, Providence, R.I. 500.00
James Lovett Little, Boston 500.00
Mrs. Alice Lockwood, Providence, R. I. . . 100.00
Mrs. Anna Cabot Lodge, Boston 100.00
Rev. Charles Parker Lombard (*t.* 1878), Ellsworth, Maine 15.00
Miss Anna Cabot Lowell, Roxbury 500.00
John Dwight Ludden, St. Paul, Minn. . . . 50.00
Arthur Theodore Lyman (1853), Boston . . 500.00
Dr. William Mack (1833), Salem 50.00
Rev. Newton Maurice Mann, Rochester, N. Y. 20.00
James Servetus Mason, Philadelphia, Penn. . 150.00
Miss Abby W. May, Boston 50.00
Mrs. Samuel May, Boston 50.00
Rev. Frederick Meakin (*t.* 1878), Taunton . 20.00
Mrs. Charles Merriam, Boston 500.00
Jesse Metcalf, Providence, R. I. 200.00
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilder Miller, Worcester 75.00
George Richards Minot (1871), Boston . . 25.00
Mrs. Clara J. Moore, Philadelphia, Penn. . 1,000.00
Rev. William Oxnard Moseley (1836), Boston 500.00
Rev. Artemas Bowers Muzzey (1824), Cambridge 300.00
Rev. William Newell (1824), Cambridge . . 20.00
Mrs. Horatio Rogers Nightingale, Providence, R. I. 20.00
Otis Norcross, Boston 500.00
Rev. Edward Quincy Sewall Osgood (1875), Plymouth 15.00
George and Smith Owen, Providence, R. I. . 100.00
Francis Edward Parker (1841), Boston . . 100.00
George Peabody (1823), Salem 200.00
Rev. Francis Greenwood Peabody (1869), Cambridge 25.00
Samuel Endicott Peabody, Salem 100.00
Edward Pearce, Providence, R. I. 500.00
Lucy Elizabeth Penhallow, Lowell 1.00
Susan Stevens Penhallow, Lowell 1.00
William Dudley Pickman, Boston 500.00
Samuel Bowen Pierce, Dorchester 100.00
Henry Lillie Pierce, Boston 1,000.00
George Putnam (1854), Cambridge 100.00
Rev. John William Quinby (*t.* 1871), East Bridgewater 50.00
Milton Reed (1868), Fall River 50.00
George C. Richardson, Boston 500.00
John Richardson, Dorchester 100.00
Mrs. Abby Crocker Richmond, Taunton . . 1,000.00
Mrs. Anna Richmond, Providence, R. I. . . . $4,000.00
Miss Caroline Richmond, Providence, R. I. . 1,000.00
Henry Bromfield Rogers (1822), Boston . . 1 000.00
Stephen Salisbury (1817), Worcester . . . 1,200.00
Stephen Salisbury, Jr. (1856), Worcester . . 300.00
Rev. James Sallaway (*t.* 1862), South Boston 5.00
Rev. William Mackintire Salter (*t.* 1876), Roxbury 25.00
Edward Sawyer (*m.* 1865), St. Paul, Minn. . 25.00
Rev. Josiah Lafayette Seward (1868), Lowell . 50.00
Mrs. Quincy Adams Shaw, Brookline . . . 200.00
Rev. Joseph Pease Sheafe (*t.* 1874), South Natick 10.00
Joseph Shippen (1860), St. Louis, Mo. . . 15.00
Rev. William Silsbee (1832), Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y. 30.00
Robert Hammond Small, Philadelphia, Penn. 50.00
Rev. Henry George Spaulding (1860), Springfield 20.00
Rev. Samuel Barrett Stewart (*t.* 1862), Lynn . 25.00
Benjamin W. Stone, Salem 100.00
Mrs. Isaac Sweetser, Boston 100.00
Samuel Woodbury Swett, Boston 400.00
Amos Preston Tapley, Lynn 100.00
Charles Barker Tebbetts, Lynn 50.00
Rev. Ralph Partridge Emilius Thacher (*t.* 1871), Barnstable 10.00
Rev. George Augustine Thayer (*t.* 1869), South Boston 150.00
Nathaniel Thayer, Boston 3,000.00
Mrs. Thomas Tileston and two daughters, New York, N. Y. 40,000.00
Rev. Charles Henry Tindell (*t.* 1872), Vineland, N. J. 5.00
Albert Tolman, Worcester 25.00
Charlemagne Tower (1830), Philadelphia, Penn. 1,000.00
William Augustus Tower, Boston 50.00
Prof. Crawford Howell Toy, Cambridge . . 500.00
Miss Mary Anne Wales, Boston 200.00
Mrs. Charles Eliot Ware, Boston 500.00
Dr. Charles Eliot Ware (1834), Boston . . 500.00
Rev. Loammi Goodenow Ware (1850), Burlington, Vt. 15.00
George Warren, Liverpool 1,000.00
Robert Cassie Waterston (A. M. 1844), Charles Deane and George C. Lord, executors of the estate, Boston 1,000.00
William Babcock Weeden, Providence, R. I. . 1,000.00
Francis Minot Weld (1835), Boston . . . 200.00
William F. Weld, Philadelphia, Penn. . . . 500.00
Rev. Charles William Wendte (*t.* 1869), Cincinnati, O. 100.00
Mrs. George and Miss Mary Endicott West, Salem 100.00
Stephen Goodhue Wheatland (1844), Salem . 100.00
Edward Wheelwright (1844), Boston . . . 100.00
Josiah Wheelwright (1843), Boston 100.00
John William Wheelwright, Boston 50.00
Edward Whitney, Boston 100.00
Miss Mary Wigglesworth, Boston 500.00
Moses Williams, Boston 1,000.00
Rev. Samuel Hobart Winkley (*t.* 1846), Boston 10.00
Rev. Augustus Woodbury (*t.* 1849), Providence, R. I. 100.00
Rev. Edward James Young (1848), Cambridge 200.00

Churches and Societies.

First Church, Boston	$1,000.00
Unitarian Society, East Boston	13.51
First Parish, Brookline	263.00
Second Unitarian Church, Brooklyn, L. I.	500.00
First Unitarian Society, Buffalo, N. Y.	180.00
First Congregational Church, Burlington, Vt.	215.00
First Parish, Cambridge	300.50
First Parish, Dedham	71.45
First Parish, Dorchester	181.00
First Parish, Portland, Me.	85.00
First Parish, Fitchburg	35 75
Unitarian Church, Framingham	270.00
Unitarian Society, Germantown, Penn.	165.00
First Religious Society, Milton	142.00
Unitarian Society, West Newton	65.13
Unitarian Society, Rochester, N. Y.	112.00
First Religious Society, Roxbury	423.00
Barton Square Society, Salem	30.00
North Church, Salem	50.00
First Congregational Church, Taunton	300.00
Unitarian Society, Troy, N. Y.	60.10
First Parish, Waltham	176.00

Anonymous.

A friend, Boston	5,000.00
A friend, Brookline	30.25
Friend, by Henry Purkitt Kidder, Boston	200.00
"E. E."	15.00
A friend, by Rev. Rufus Ellis (1838), Boston	50.00
Anonymous gift, through Arthur Theodore Lyman (1853), Boston	5,000.00
A friend, through Rev. Edward Everett Hale (1839), Boston	1,000.00
"A minister's widow," Cambridge	100.00
A friend, through Arthur Theodore Lyman (1853), Boston	50.00

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[Under this head it is intended to give a record of all published work of Harvard graduates and officers. To make the record complete it is absolutely necessary that the writers themselves should send to this office the necessary data. In this issue we print the titles of books reviewed in the various issues of *The Harvard Register* for 1880. If any Harvard publications of last year have been omitted, we should be pleased to have the memoranda of them sent to us.]

Josiah Quincy (1821). — "A Noted Figure of Fifty Years Ago." Reprint from *The Independent*, New York. Cincinnati (Ohio) *Daily Gazette*, Jan. 29.

Abiel A. Livermore (1833). — "Prohibition." — *Unitarian Review*, February.

Pliny Earle Chase (1839). "The Day, and where it begins." — *Stoddart's Review*, February.

"Lost Arts." — *The Student*, February.

"Time." — *The Collegian*, February.

"Photodynamics." *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.*, Jan. 7. 1. "Chemical Synchronism"; 2. "Magnetism"; 3. "Earth's Orbital Eccentricity and its Correlations"; 4. "Cosmical and Molecular Densities and Velocities"; 5. "Photodynamic Estimate of Earth's Mass"; 6. "Photodynamic Limitation of the Terrestrial Day"; 7. "Photodynamic Limitation of Jupiter's Day"; 8. "Moon's Mass" 9. "Earth's Semiaxis Major"; 10. "The Photodynamic Year"; 11. "Masses of Jupiter and Saturn"; 12. "Photodynamic Centre of Planetary Inertia"; 13. "Earth's Rupturing or Projectile Locus"; 14. "Callisto, Jupiter's Telluric Moon"; 15. "Probable Values." *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.*, Jan. 21, 1881.

Joseph H. Allen (1840). — "Mr. Savage on the Life of Jesus." *Unitarian Review*, February.

"A Query" (as to methods of classical education). *National Journal of Education*, Dec. 30.

"The Querist returns to the Charge." *Ibid.*, Feb. 10.

"Agnotheism: What is it?" *Christian Register*, Feb. 5.

Thomas W. Higginson (1841) contributes to the *Woman's Journal* "New Year Philosophizings," Jan. 8. "Petty Treason," Jan. 15. "Amending the Massachusetts School Suffrage Law," Jan. 22. "Health and Hearth," Jan. 29. "The Harvard Annex and the College Library," Jan. 29.

Charles C. Perkins (1843). — "The Pergamon Marbles. i. Pergamon: its History and its Buildings." *American Art Review*, February.

Charles E. Norton (1846). — "Enquiry regarding fifteen missing drawings of Turner's Liber Studiorum." *Nation*, Jan. 6.

Josiah P. Cocke (1848). — "Notice of Julius Thomsen's Thermochemical Investigation of the Molecular Structure of the Hydrocarbon Compounds." Berichte der deutsch. chem. Gesellschaft, XIII., 1880, pp. 1321, 1388, 1806. *American Journal of Science*, February.

Henry W. Williams (*m.* 1849). — "Continued Toleration of Foreign Bodies within the Eyeball for Fifteen and Twenty-two Years." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan 27.

William F. Allen (1851). — "Southern Negro Folk-Lore." *Dial*, January.

William J. Potter (1854). — F. R. A. Lecture Work." *Free Religious Index*, Jan. 6, Jan. 20, and Jan. 27.

Moncure D. Conway (*t.* 1854). — "English Lakes and their Genii, III." *Harper's Magazine*, February.

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COLLEGE RECOLLECTIONS AND STORIES.

'T is thirty years since, and more too, — the story ran through the newspapers at the time, — but perhaps it may be new to your readers, and so I will venture to give it, as I was "there."

Samuel M. Felton (1834) was the leader of the party, which comprised, among others, C. C. Felton (1827), John B. Felton (1847), Thomas Hill (1843), Arnold Guyot, Louis Agassiz, Benj. Peirce (1829), and Alexander Agassiz (1855), then a boy, not knowing a word of English, and armed with a muslin bag on the end of a pole, to catch butterflies, — with which, boy as he was, he was quite well acquainted.

While we waited at South Acton for an express train, Agassiz saw a butterfly; and, having no net himself, called, "Alexe! vite! beau papillon!" and the game was soon bagged. A moment afterward S. M. Felton kicked over a large chip, and saw a huge beetle under it. Thinking it might be valuable, he called to the boy, "Alexe! beau papillon!" When the lad came up, his merry laugh at finding a beetle called a fine butterfly was infectious; and none laughed more heartily than the one who had audaciously ventured on the misnomer. From that moment, "un beau papillon" was the watchword of the party; and every living thing which we thought Agassiz could possibly like to take to his "toad factory on the Charles," as his incipient museum was called, was named, in as good French as we could master, a fine butterfly.

We came to Bethlehem, N. H, and in going up a long hill, approaching from Littleton, we all got out and walked, except C. C. Felton, who remained with the driver, on the box. As we walked up the hill, running here and there, sweeping with the muslin net, turning over logs and stones, pouncing on frogs, etc., the driver said to Professor Felton, "Who are these men you have with you?" "O," replied he, "they are a set of naturalists from an institution near Boston."

In the stage was a man not of our party. He walked solemnly up the hill in front of us; he had preserved from his entrance into the stage, a dozen miles back, a profound silence and a very austere countenance, mingled with melancholy. Suddenly he was observed to take off his hat, make various frantic swoops therewith, and finally, as the butterfly rose over a clump of tall alders, he sprang high in the air after it, making a last desperate swoop with his hat, and screaming, for the first time, the watchword, "BEAU PAPILLON!" at the top of his lungs, and top of his compass. At that moment the down stage met ours, and as they passed they both stopped an instant. The other driver gazed down the hill in astonishment, and said, "What sort of a lively freight have you there?" Our driver, leaning over, answered in a loud confidential whisper, "They are a set of naturals from the asylum near Boston; their keeper just told me so."

The next day Peirce and Agassiz were together on the shores of Echo Lake; the latter had borrowed his boy's net, and was interested to catch a particular species of dragon-fly. The two friends had separated a few paces, when Peirce saw one of the coveted dragon-flies; and, in his eagerness to have it secured, called it by the name which he had always heard it called in his boyhood: "Here, Agassiz, quick! here 's one of those devil's-needles." At that moment he became aware that the melancholy man of the day before was close behind him. The austere man, as if to rebuke Peirce for using a word bordering in his mind on profanity, asked in the most solemn and deliberate manner, "Sir, can you tell me the proper botanical designation of that insect?"

And, for the rest of the time that our party was together, we could not say "proper name" or 'real name," — the fascinating absurdity of "botanical designation" was applied to every kind of subject and object.

The Rev. Joseph Capen (1677), minister at Topsfield, Massachusetts, from 1681 to 1725, wrote in 1682 an elegy on the somewhat celebrated "computation man" and printer, John Foster, which concluded as follows: —

> The body, which no activeness did lack,
> Now 's laid aside like an old almanac;
> But for the present only 's out of date;
> 'T will have, at length, a far more active state;
> Yea, though with dust thy body soiled be,
> Yet at the resurrection we shall see
> A *fair edition*, and of matchless worth,
> Free from erratas, new in heaven set forth.
> 'T is but a word from God, the great Creator:
> It shall be done when He saith *imprimatur*.
>
> — *Harper's Monthly.*

The Med Facs. — Certainly no club during the twelve or fourteen years of its existence ever gave so much fun and pleasure to its members as the Med Facs, — as commonly called, — although properly the "Facultas Medicinæ in Universitate Harvardiana." It was founded in 1818, and must have been abolished by the government in 1832 or '33. The object was probably a satire upon the President and Fellows of the College, — the catalogue being in imitation of the catalogue of the College Alumni. I have before me the

SENATUS FACULTATIS CATALOGUS,

from 1818 to 1827, consisting of Præsides; Vice Præsides; Socii; Curatores; Professores: Obstetricaologiæ, Multifariousness et Gout, Bugologiæ, Cornucopialogiæ (President Felton, 1826), Craniologiæ (the Rev. Ezra Stiles Gannett being Professor in 1819), Intelligentiæ Generalis (Bishop Lee being one of the Professors), Vitæ et Mortis (Edmund Quincy and Rev. William H. Channing being among the Professors); Medicati Apparatus Curatores (Dr. O. W. Holmes being Curator in 1827); Scribæ (Charles Francis Adams being Scribe in 1824); Gens d'armes (Nathaniel Silsbee, 1823, Patricius Grant, 1826, Edward Dexter Sohier, 1827); Bibliothecarii et Thesaurarii (John Singleton Copley Greene, 1827). In addition to these various Professorships there were the same number of Professores Adjuncti, — making some twenty or more Professors, and some thirty members of each class not holding office.

If I remember rightly, the club held its first meeting in the first term of the Senior year, in the upper room of Hollis. The room was draped in black cotton, with occasional death's-heads and cross-bones in chalk: a table also draped in black extended the length of the room.

In the centre on a raised seat sat the Præses, and on either side the various Professores and Professores Adjuncti, all in black gowns and Oxford caps. Outside the row were the two Gens d'armes, usually the two strongest men in the class, entirely clothed in flesh-colored tights, the eldest holding the celebrated club, "Intonitans Bolus," and the other, the smaller Bolus. The stairs were filled with crowds of the Junior Class, from which some twenty to thirty were to be initiated into the Society, and subsequently as many more. This initiation consisted of all sorts of indignities heaped upon the incoming members, either by disagreeable questions asked by the Professores, or disagreeable things to do, such as standing on your head, crawling about with a collar-bone of an ass over your head, singing Mother Goose, or making a Greek or Latin oration.

After the examination, which was sometimes so offensive that the entering men refused to answer, and, calling out, "Class! class!" rushed for the door, where they were usually knocked down by the Gens d'armes with the Intonitans Bolus, and, their class on the stairs coming to the rescue, a general row took place. After the second election from the Junior Class, the Senior officers resigned, and chose their successors with considerable dignity and formality; — the evening generally concluding by domiciliary visits made by the Professores around the yard to frighten Freshmen, the whole thing usually ending in a free fight. I ought to say that Latin was the language of the Society, and all notes of invitation were written in the worst Latin that could be composed.

Perhaps the most amusing part of the Med Fac Catalogue was the annual list of Honorary Degrees.

— *Henry Winthrop Sargent.*

No wonder, says *Harper's Monthly*, having written "The Wonderful One-hoss Shay,"

> That was built in such a logical way
> It run a hundred years to a day,

that Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, having a fondness for carriage-building, should be elected a member of the Carriage Builders' National Association, and that he should have addressed them at their annual meeting at Chicago the following more than one-hoss letter: —

> GENTLEMEN, — I am sorry that I can not slip over into the meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago next Thursday evening; but the stride would be a long one, and the only vehicle I was ever concerned in building went to pieces one day very suddenly. Besides, I am just now working in harness as a lecturer, and if I should bolt or run away, I do not know what would become of the college vehicle to which I am attached. I must therefore content myself with wishing the company a good time, everybody happy, and not one sulky.
>
> Yours very truly, O. W. HOLMES.

A BLIND lady, 89 years old, May 27, 1858, Miss Agnes Austin, who lives on the northwest corner of the Appian Way and Garden Street, says that her father John, who had charge of the public stores here in the time of the Revolutionary War, told her this story. Washington always had the generals dine with him on Saturdays, at his head-quarters in the house now owned and occupied by Professor H. W. Longfellow. Once after dinner they came to be weighed. Washington weighed exactly 200 pounds. Putnam weighed two pounds more. At that time as well as in my own day, and till comparatively recently, it was always customary to have salt fish on Saturdays. Some bantering passed among the officers respecting their weights, and they told Putnam that he weighed more than Washington because he had eaten two pounds more of fish for dinner. This drew a smile on Washington's face, and a laugh or a smile by him Mr. Austin says he had never seen till that time.

— *From John Langdon Sibley's Diary in 1858.*

IT is interesting to note how similar are the people of to-day to those of three quarters of a century ago, when the *Harvard Lyceum*, the first, and, all things considered, perhaps the best paper ever issued by the students of the College, was struggling for an existence. Its contributors were Edward Everett, N. L. Frothingham, Samuel Gilman, John H. Farnham, Joseph Allen, Horace C. Story, Henry H. Fuller, John T. Cooper, and others. The main worker was Edward Everett; and here was early shown his remarkable ability. But that which "comes home" directly to the editor of *The Harvard Register* is the following paragraph taken from Everett's concluding address in the last number of the *Lyceum*.

"We have heard our praises from authority, which well might have inspired self-complacence; but have heard them with humility that we did not better deserve them. We have kept an unsatisfied eye on the stationary insignificance of the list of our patrons, which has not been diverted by hearing the applause of those who would commend but not subscribe, who would tell us their sense of our merit and their *hopes* of our success."

ON the first page of the original records of the Pierian Sodality, organized March 6, 1808, and now one of the College Musical Societies, in fact the only one for instrumental music, appears the following invocation: —

> Blest be the Muses who upreared this band,
> Blest be the Men who lent a willing hand,
> Blest be the Members whom its laws command,
> And *dammed* be all who would its cause withstand!

THE Pierian Sodality has always been a jovial as well as a musical band. In its early days many serenades were given. And according to the records, June 22, 1820, the Society, "after practising, rode to Boston, and, after making the best music I [G. W. A., Secretary] ever heard from the Pierians, partook of an elegant entertainment given them by Mr. Osborne of the Senior Class, and then, accompanied by Mr. Bruce, serenaded *almost every* pretty girl in Boston."

CALEB CHEESHAHTEAUMUCK, or Cheescaumuck, or, according to Mayhew, Cheshchaamog, the only Indian graduate, appears as Cheesechaumuck on the first Triennial Catalogue, printed in 1674, and afterwards as Cheeschaumuck, till, in 1803, it was made to conform to his "real autography," which was found by William Winthrop, H. U. 1770. On a manuscript fragment of a monitor's bill, kept when he was a Sophomore (unless another name is substituted) it is Chiscarui, and next below him in the class is Jacoms.

Cheeshahteaumuck was the son of a petty sachem, of Holmes Hole, in Martha's Vineyard. Soon after he graduated, "Thomas Danforth who had inspection over him" placed him under the care of a physician at Charlestown, Massachusetts, where, though he had "the best means the country could afford both of food and physick," he died of consumption, in 1666, at the age of twenty. — *Sibley's Harvard Graduates*, Vol. II. p. 201.